VIII - C - 7

UNIVERSITY OF STATE OF MISSOURI

LD
3486
1890

RECEIVED
JAN 28 1891

CELEBRATION

OF THE

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

OF ITS FOUNDING.

JULY 4, 1890.

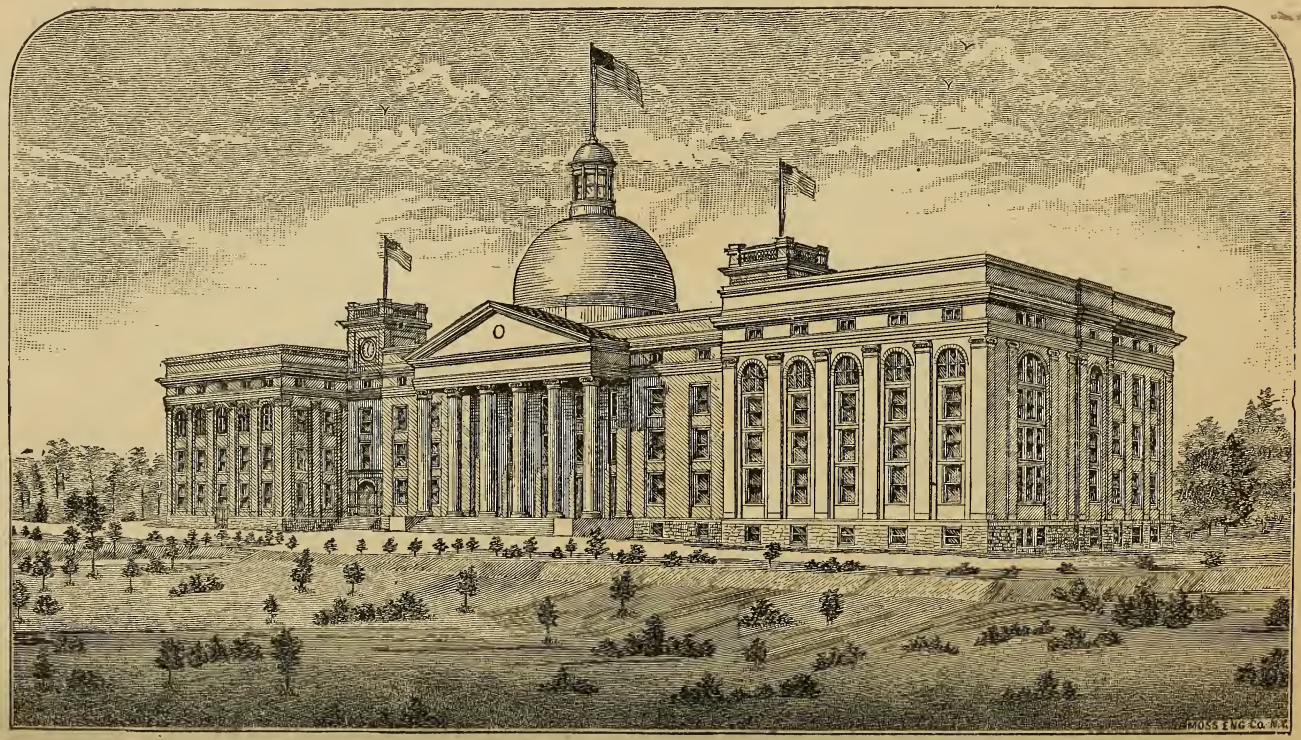
Compliments
O. Guite

UNIVERSITY of the STATE OF MISSOURI

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF ITS FOUNDING AT COLUMBIA, MISSOURI, JULY 4, 1890, WITH ORATION AND SPEECHES, DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION, AND A LIST OF THE SURVIVING DONORS, WHO, IN 1839, SUBSCRIBED $118,000 TO SECURE ITS LOCATION AND ESTABLISHMENT.

PRINTED BY ALUMNI AND FRIENDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

COLUMBIA, MO.:
HERALD PUBLISHING HOUSE, PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1890.



UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

J. H. Lathrop

J H. LATHROP LL D.

PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY OF MO

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

C. B. Rollins, E. W. Stephens,
J. G. Babb, T. J. Lowry.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

J. S. Dorsey, A. S. Haines.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

J. H. Waugh, Wellington Gordon,
John Hinton, J. H. Rollins,
M. M. Fisher, Squire Turner,
Turner McBaine, G. W. Trimble,
W. F. Switzler, J. A. Adams,
W. W. Garth, E. M. Bass.

COMMITTEE ON ENTERTAINMENT.

W. S. Pratt, N. Todd Gentry,
J. E. Crumbaugh, L. D. Evans.

COMMITTEE ON BARBECUE.

B. M. Anderson, J. H. Guitar,
Lawrence Bass, W. A. Smith,
W. R. Wilhite, R. H. Edmonds,
A. H. Jones, S. L. Garrard.

COMMITTEE ON DECORATIONS.

Mrs. Nannie J. Lenoir, Miss Eugenia Babb,
Mrs. L. Thompson, Mrs. J. A. Kimbrough.

HONORARY GRAND MARSHALS.

Jacob S. Johnston. John Ellis. Nathaniel W. Wilson.*

CHIEF MARSHAL AND CHIEF AIDS.

J. C. Gillespy, J. S. Clarkson, R. B. Price.

A national salute of forty-one guns and Governor's salute of seventeen guns were fired by the Battery of the University Cadet Battalion: Wm. M. Banks, Capt. Com'd'g Battery; Homer R. Mitchell, gunner 1st gun; E. T. Allen, gunner 2nd gun.

*Died June 23, 1890.

EVENTS OF THE DAY.

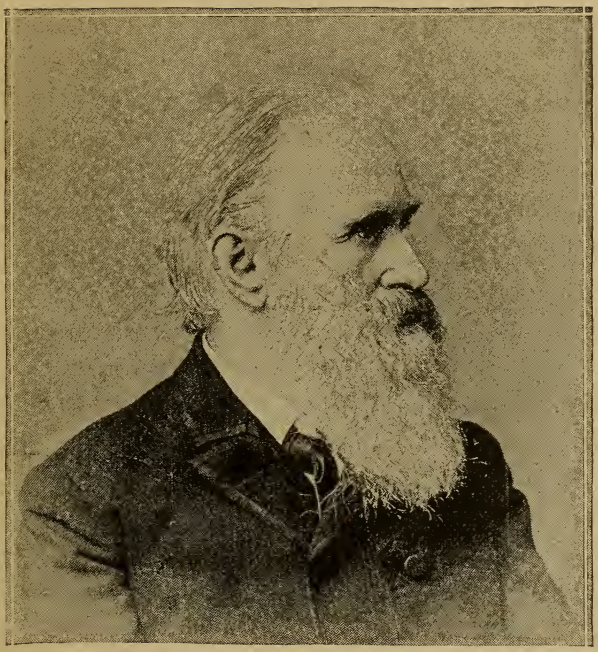
The Semi-Centennial celebration of the founding of the State University of Missouri at Columbia on the Fourth of July, 1890, was an occasion of universal interest not only in the local aspects, but to the friends of the University and the cause of "Higher Education" throughout the State.

The voluntary donation of "One hundred and eighteen thousand dollars," in 1839, by the pioneers of a single "Wilderness County," whose entire annual revenue amounted to less than "Five thousand dollars," to secure the location of a "Public School House" devoted to "Higher Education," furnishes an unwritten chapter in the history of universities, replete with novel and interesting features—disclosing an act of "munificence and self-sacrifice," almost without a parallel.

The ceremonies were of the most interesting and imposing character. The town and University were profusely decorated with bunting and other appropriate insignia; a grand procession, with "braying bands," headed by the Governor, Secretary of State, and the surviving donors of 1839, marched from the city to the great Auditorium of the University, where the enthusiastic crowds were entertained with orations and speeches fitting the occasion.

A magnificent barbecued dinner was served to the multitude on the Campus in the afternoon, and at night the sky was made luminous and picturesque by an elaborate display of fireworks.

The friends of "Higher Education" will find much to emulate in the conduct of its pioneer patrons, and the general reader not only "food for thought," but matter for entertainment, in the "literary *menu*" afforded them.



OPENING ADDRESS OF ROBERT L. TODD.

The Heaven-directed law-giver of Israel, in promulgating a code of laws for the government of that race, commanded: "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, "and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all "the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you." "A jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you." To the idea underlying this injunction, the human heart responds with alacrity, and joyously. Men always and in all climes have had their holy days, their historic periods, on the return of which they gave vent to their feelings of joy or sorrow, of exultation or humiliation.

In our own favored country we have been, for a decade and a half, celebrating with joy and thanksgiving notable events in our national history, beginning with Concord and Lexington, running through the centennial year, the surrender at Yorktown, the inauguration of our government under the Constitution, and the formal installation of that great tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States. The study of our early history has had a renewed zeal and more absorbing interest imparted to it—clearer light has been thrown upon it—and we are all more enthusiastic Americans, and more intelligent lovers of our country and her institutions from the researches provoked by these commemorative ceremonies. And to-day the people of Missouri have a jubilee. One-half a century ago the corner stone of our State University was laid. The men who contributed the means to build it, and the noble women who shared the sacrifices which that contribution made necessary in almost every family, standing on the beautiful spot where we assemble to-day, watched the proceeding--a novelty to most of them—with joy at the completion of their grand struggle, gratitude for the success which had crowned their heroic efforts, and glad hope in the future of the institution for which they had so labored and denied themselves. It was a happy inspiration which moved them thus to connect that auspicious day with the most honored day in our national history—the natal day of the Republic. They were looking with prophetic eyes to the future blessings of education, civilization, refinement, uplifting of humanity, which they were sure would flow to their own children and to the children of the State, from the great school, whose foundation that glad day witnessed.

They were a noble body of men and women, those pioneers of Boone County. Years before they had provided for the education of their sons in Columbia College, and of their daughters in Columbia Female Academy, both founded and supported by themselves. But now, by the absolute gift and payment of nearly $120,000, they saw the State University rising in what were esteemed its magnificent proportions, in their midst. It is no figure of speech to say that, up to that time, no such contribution to the cause of higher education had been thus made, at one effort, by any people in our whole country. And considering the youth of the State, the sparseness of our population and their limited means—for this donation was not made from an accumulated surplus, but from their small capital—this act stands to-day without a parallel. A few of these venerable men and women have come down to us from a former generation, and we rejoice in their presence with us to-day. Two of the marshals of the procession of fifty years ago sit before you, General John Ellis and Jacob S. Johnston, venerable, honored citizens. A draped chair shows where we had hoped to see the other marshal, Major N. W. Wilson, whom loving hands tenderly laid to his final rest a few days since, but whose memory will remain forever a joy to those who knew him. The descendants of others are with us. We meet to render fitting honors to those noble men and women, who made this occasion possible. To other speakers is intrusted the grateful duty of recalling the incidents of those olden days; of making our dead heroes live and move before us; of giving just tribute to their foresight and heroism; of welcoming the survivors; of vindicating their wisdom by the result of

their action ; of showing what the University is, what it has done and what it might have done. Of a college, as of an individual, it may well be said :

" 'Tis greatly wise to talk
With our past hours,
And ask them what report
They've borne to heaven,
And how they might have borne
More welcome news."

The future of the University will not be overlooked by these eloquent gentlemen. It will be a joy to listen to all this. We hallow this day, but our fathers ennobled it before us and made it illustrious. Let us all, curators, faculty, alumni, citizens of Missouri, dedicate ourselves here and now to the unfinished work which they so bravely began, and resolve that the State University shall be lifted up above all personal, party or sectarian considerations, and so endowed and fostered by the State, so cherished by the people, whose school it is, that it shall in all the future years be a source of light and gladness and blessing ; so strengthened by the confidence and bounty of the State, that it shall be able to welcome into its ample rooms every child of the Commonwealth yearning after the higher life and loftier thoughts which are here inculcated; and annually sending forth into all the vocations of life groups of cultivated young men, and let us not forget to add young women, who shall help to lift our people to a higher plane and exert a genial, kindly, scholarly, elevating influence in every community to which their fortunes may lead them, making the State better, richer, greater for their having been in it and of it.

Very truly &c
O. Kuilan

The Chairman in introducing General Guitar said:

Fellow Citizens:

I have the pleasure of presenting General Odon Guitar, who is too well known to need an introduction to any Missouri audience. A graduate of the class of 1846, with a national reputation as a lawyer, a gallant soldier of the Union in our late internecine strife, legislator and orator, he has consented to discharge the grateful duty of delivering the oration on this occasion, and of welcoming our distinguished guest, this vast audience, and the survivors of the noble men and women of 1839, whom we are glad to see present in such large numbers, and to express to them the appreciation, by the present generation, of their efforts, self-denial and generous contributions, which have made it possible for us to convene in this capacious and splendid auditorium to-day.

My Friends:

I can think of no more fitting and grateful terms in which to convey the welcome we extend you to-day, than to say it is a "Boone County welcome," prompted by the same spirit of liberality, which fifty years ago led her pioneers to found this "Temple of Learning," and open wide its doors to all the youth of the land. The presence of this remnant of that "Heroic Band," to greet you on this auspicious day, attests the sincerity of that welcome, and the unfaltering devotion of our people to the cause of Higher Education. We are, my friends, to celebrate the "Fiftieth Anniversary" of the laying of the corner stone of our State University. The history of that event, and of the circumstances which preceded and surrounded it, are little known even to our own citizens, and less to the people of the State at

large. A brief reference thereto will not be inappropriate, and we trust not without interest.

When I assert that the voluntary gift of *one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars* in 1839, to the State of Missouri, with which to found this institution, was an act of munificence without a parallel, in all the history of mankind from the dawn of creation to this hour, I intend it as no mere laudatory, or boastful declaration. History will vindicate its truth.

This institution owes its origin to the Federal Government. By Acts of Congress, concluding with the Act of January 24, 1827, two townships of land (46,080 acres) were reserved, and donated to the State of Missouri, "for the use of a Seminary of Learning"; and by Act of March 3, 1831, the State was authorized to sell these lands, and invest the proceeds "solely to the use of such Seminary, and for no other purpose." The Legislature of Missouri, in pursuance of such authority, by several acts, concluding with that of March 13, 1835, directed the sale of said lands, and the investment of the proceeds to the use of the Seminary Fund. The lands were subsequently sold as provided, the sum of seventy-eight thousand dollars being realized therefor (about one-half their real value at the time), which was invested in the stock of the old bank of the State of Missouri; and which, by the accretion of interest, amounted to one hundred thousand dollars in 1839, when the General Assembly passed the act authorizing the location of the University, on certain conditions in the act provided. The conditions were briefly: That the site should contain at least 40 acres, in a compact form, within two miles of the county seat, of the county

of Cole, Cooper, Howard, Boone, Callaway or Saline. Five commissioners were appointed, viz., John G. Bryan, of Washington; Chauncey Durkee, of Lewis; Archibald Gamble, of St. Louis; John S. Phelps, of Greene; and Peter H. Burnett, of Clay, "who, after "visiting the county seats of the counties named, and "receiving bids as required," were to return to the seat of government and open the bids, "and the place "presenting the most advantages to be derived to the "University, keeping in view the amount subscribed, "and locality, and general advantages, shall be entitled "to its location."

Now came the *tug of war*. Saline retired from the contest before the battle began. The other five counties entered the arena with confidence and determination. Cooper and Cole relied greatly upon the advantage of having their county seats on the Missouri River, then the only highway of travel and transportation in the State. Besides, Cole having the seat of government felt she had superior claims in consequence. The other three counties: Boone, Howard and Callaway saw their chances of success depended solely upon the public spirit and liberality of their citizens. The prize offered was the richest in the gift of the State. It was not a purse of gold, nor a tiara studded with diamonds; nor a railroad; nor some great manufacturing industry, that would bring population and wealth to their doors, and replenish their empty coffers with added eagles. It was none of these. It was simply the location of a "School House" in their midst, which for all time would demand their fostering care, and moral surveillance, if not material aid.

Let us look at the material and financial condition of the county at the period of which we are speaking, the spring of 1839. The whole country was still under the blight of the "Great Financial Crisis" of 1837. Values were ruinously low, and there was no market for any thing; the State was not yet 19 years old, having been admitted into the Union August 13, 1821; the county having been previously organized on November 16, 1820. The shadow of the retreating red man had hardly vanished from the forest glades, and the howl of the wolf and the scream of the panther still reverberated among the hills. The face of the country was here and there dotted with timber openings, and the cabins of the pioneer settlers. He had brought with him only means enough to pay for his land and the few crude implements of husbandry to be had, with the necessary stock to start his farm. He had no income upon which to draw to supply the actual wants of a growing family. To clear, fence, and reduce to tillage, his newly acquired acres, and pay his taxes, involved an amount of unremitting labor and self-denial, which only men of courage, and the highest type of manhood, would have performed or endured. The country had no improved highways, no bridges, few school houses and churches, and those of the rudest, and most indifferent character. His own pressing necessities, and the wants of the immediate country which surrounded him, would seem to have so monopolized his care, and thoughts, as to exclude the consideration of any public measure, especially, when its fruition was to be deferred to the distant future.

The population of Boone County, according to the federal census of 1840 (one year after the subscription was made) was 13,361, composed of 5,504 white males; 5,025 white females; 3,008 slaves of both sexes; and 32 free colored persons. There were 2,211 male whites over twenty, 571 of whom could neither read nor write, and about 1,400 voters. The subscription of Boone County amounted to $117,900, of which every dollar was paid. Apportioned equally, among the white population over twenty years of age, it would have amounted to $53.50 to each one; apportioned among the voters, it would have amounted to $83.57 to each voter. There were 913 subscribers to the fund; the amounts subscribed, with six exceptions, varied from five to three thousand dollars; the average was $129.13. The entire revenue of Boone County, derived from all sources, for the year 1839, was $4,943, which included a tax of twenty-five cents per capita, on each white male citizen over twenty-one years of age, amounting in the aggregate to $318. It will thus be seen, that to pay the subscription of $117,900, by taxation, would have required the appropriation, of the entire revenue of the county, for more than twenty-four years.

Suppose my friends, you were called upon to-day, to anticipate the revenue of the county, for the next twenty-four years, and apply it to the founding of any public enterprise, the most beneficent, and useful your imagination can picture; with all your sources of wealth, developed industries, and rich incomes;—what would you say to such a proposition? Instead of giving it serious consideration, your response would be: "Are you crazy, or do you take me for a lunatic?"

Not a man could be found who would vote to impose such a burthen on the county, or who would be willing, voluntarily, to assume his equitable proportion of such a subscription. Yet, these "Pioneer Heroes," whom a kind Providence has permitted to honor us with their presence here to-day, and their brave co-adjutors who have gone to their reward, not only gave heed to the proposition but, like our fathers of the Revolution, left their ploughs standing in the field, closed their workshops and stores, and entered upon the struggle, resolved to win the prize at whatever cost. These men hailed from every section of the Union. The new-formed tie of common citizenship had scarcely been welded. They differed in politics, and were of different religions; but these weights, which beset only "small men," were left behind. Rugged men,—for the most part uncultured, and feeling its need,—they recognized the great truth, that "Knowledge is Power." That knowledge is the only enduring treasure, the only treasure, that can elevate its possessor, and give him true rank, and position among men.

Thus impressed and determined, these "Pioneer Heroes of Higher Education" in the West entered the contest, which by the terms of the act of submission, was limited to a period of about ninety days—from March 1 to June 1, 1839. It embraced that period of the year, most vital to the interests of the farmer, the mechanic and merchant. But "seed time and harvest," business and profits, were all lost sight of amid the wild enthusiasm, that pervaded the popular mind. Eloquent and able leaders were not wanting to head the columns, and fire the popular heart. Hon. James

S. Rollins, Hon. Archibald W. Turner, Hon. John B. Gordon, Hon. Sinclair Kirtley, James M. Gordon, Warren Woodson, William Cornelius, Dr. A. W. Rollins (founder of the Rollins' Aid Fund), and Dr. William Jewell (founder William Jewell College) and Dr. William H. Duncan were among the most prominent orators and canvassers for the subscription, besides being among the most liberal contributors. Rollins and J. B. Gordon were members of the lower house, and Turner a member of the Senate, that passed the location act, the authorship of which is ascribed to the former gentleman.

Never was a people more thoroughly aroused. Meetings were held throughout the county—in churches, school houses, on "muster-grounds," beneath the shades of arching oaks, where gurgling springs furnished nature's "primal beverage"—which I will not assert went always unmixed down the throats of towering orator and attentive auditor—but I will say, it had not then been discovered, that simple "unadulterated water" is an unsafe beverage to use in either hot or cold weather, nor had the learned "school of doctors" discovered in alcohol a panacea for all the ills to which flesh is heir. The work went bravely on, waxing hotter as it progressed. It was at first thought "fifty thousand dollars" would carry the day; and subscriptions were predicated on that basis. But later on it was ascertained that some of the other counties had reached and passed that figure. Like a repulsed column in battle, maddened by the show of strength and prowess on part of the adversary, they rallied, and, with fresh courage and determination, shouted the

"battle cry" along their closed-up ranks, "*Once more to the breach.*" They had doubled their subscription, and the one hundred thousand dollar pole had been reached. Still, in Callaway and Howard (foemen worthy of their steel), the fight went on, and, from emissaries sent into their camps, it was learned that it was not even safe to halt at the one hundred thousand dollar line. Another rally and another charge, and $20,000 had been added to the already fabulous sum subscribed. And, as I have often heard it said, had it not been clearly ascertained before the final submission that we were at least $20,000 ahead, another $20,000 could have been added in a single week.

They now felt themselves too far ahead to be surprised by any *coup de main* of the enemy. Still, they slept upon their arms, and when, on the 24th of June, 1839, after visiting all the counties, overlooking the proposed sites and local surroundings, and receiving their sealed proposals, as provided under the law, the commissioners returned to the Capital to open the bids, and declare the result, Boone County had her true and tried representative, Hon. James S. Rollins, within "bugle call," to meet any exigency the occasion might demand. The bids were opened, when it appeared that Cole County had offered $30,000; Cooper, $40,000; Howard, $94,000; Callaway, $96,000; Boone, $117,900. The committee, by unanimous vote, on the first ballot, decided in favor of Boone County; and, as fast as the feet of a fleet horse could carry the welcome message, it was borne from the Capital to Columbia; from whence it spread over the county like the ripple of a wave before a friendly breeze. The rejoicing was

universal. People flocked to the county seat for confirmation of the "glad tidings," where, in due time, with bonfires, illuminations, fire-works and exultant oratory, the great event was duly and enthusiastically celebrated by old and young; especially by the latter, as your orator can feelingly attest, inspired less by the thought of the "Big School House" our fathers had founded, than by the stirring music and flaming tar barrels.

How delightful it would be, my friends, to dwell here upon the "thousand and one" personal incidents, which characterized that most remarkable contest. How grateful to refer individually to those noble and self-sacrificing men! It is due to them that their names shall be inscribed upon a suitable tablet of marble or brass, to be permanently fixed and preserved within the walls of this temple of learning; that the generations who are to come after them shall know of their virtues and sacrifices, and be inspired to emulate their noble deeds. To undertake to single out instances of exceptional liberality would be an endless and invidious task, as the common ambition was to give "my full share." Many gave twenty per cent. of all they had. Some gave what they had not, but trusted to fortune to acquire it before the day of payment arrived. Charlie Burns, a Scottish well-digger, who, by reason of his pleasant face, and convivial temperament, I have always associated with his kinsman, the immortal bard, gave $5; which was conceded on all hands to be a larger sum than he ever had in his possession at any one time, until he paid his subscription. There are men sitting before me now in that group of gray-haired veterans,

who gave one-third what they were worth; some of them journeymen mechanics, working by the day or the piece, to earn a livelihood.

There were three subscriptions, of three thousand dollars each. One of them was made by our honored and respected fellow-townsman, Jefferson Garth, who still survives, enjoying the esteem, and good will, of all who know him, who would be with us to-day, but for the infirmities of extreme age. The second was made by Hon. Eli E. Bass, deceased, one of Boone County's earliest, most distinguished and public spirited citizens, a member of the first Board of Curators, of the original building committee, and always the fast friend of the University. The third three thousand dollar subscription was made by Edward Camplin, deceased, a self-made farmer, of great enterprise and liberality who could neither read, nor write; and who in explanation of his motive said, "I make this gift that my descend-"ants may enjoy advantages I never possessed, and the "want of which I have felt all my life." This man was a native of the "grand old county of Madison," in the State of Kentucky, which gave also to the world His Excellency our Governor, and your orator; and had she done nothing more would have achieved thereby imperishable renown, and earned the title of "mother of statesmen," if not of States,—at least in the modest estimation, of His Excellency and myself. But she has done more. She well nigh populated Boone and Howard Counties, and her sons and their descendants contributed a very large percentage of the subscription in question, and were among its ablest, and most zealous advocates. I will be pardoned for this allusion to

natives of "Old Madison," prompted by the presence of our distinguished Governor, whose friendly interest and unflagging zeal in behalf of the University have been so conspicuous and valuable, in promoting friendly, and fostering legislation under his administration. His manly, public spirited and liberal course, in promoting the cause of education, must challenge the approval, and admiration of every intelligent citizen of our great State, regardless of political affiliations.

To pick up the broken thread of my story: The first Board of Curators was composed of Eli E. Bass and Thos. M. Allen, of Boone; I. O. Hockaday and John A. Henderson, of Callaway; Dr. John J. Lowry and Rowland Hughes, of Howard; Thos. A. Smith and M. M. Marmaduke, of Saline; George C. Hart and Gabriel Tutt, of Cooper; William Scott and R. M. Wells, of Cole; Thomas Allen, of Ray; David Weir, of St. Clair, and Joseph Spaulding, of St. Louis. These were notable men; all of whom have figured with distinction, in the public affairs of the State. On October 28, 1839, the Board by a unanimous vote located the University upon the site occupied by the original main building; and on the thirty-first of March, 1840, the contract for its erection was let to Clement, Kennon and others of Illinois, who pushed the work with such vigor, that on the 4th of July, 1840, they were ready for the ceremony, whose semi-centennial anniversary, we are here to-day to celebrate.

My friends, fifty years have passed by, since that eventful day, and I now proceed to call the roll of honor, to see how many of that heroic band are here to answer to their names. We will omit the call of those

whose names have been transferred to the "pension rolls" of that brighter and better land, where deeds, not professions, establish the soldier's claim. Knowing, as I do, the embarrassing dilemma, in which I am about to place some of my "gallant friends," I will make an exception in favor of those who are "widowers." They will not be required to give their ages, when they answer to their names. Men made of "such stuff" as these will never lose their "devotion and admiration" for "fair and lovely women," though they live to be a thousand years old. This conclusion is amply confirmed, in the fact, that several of the "stalwart heroes," before me, are now just in the midst of their "honey-moons," and others yearning to embark on that "blissful sea."

[After the applause subsided the speaker proceeded to call the roll, when the following answered to their names, giving their ages, except M. P. Leintz, who answered, "Present—widower."]:

[Matthew Barnes, 74; James L. Boyce, 75; Henry Crumbaugh, 76; Sanford Conley, 76; Joseph Estes, 70; Gen. John Ellis, 80; Joel Hawkins, 73; Edward D. Henry, 77; Jacob S. Johnston, 75; James E. Johnston, 87; Montgomery P. Leintz, —; Rollin Lyman, 77; William F. Pierson, 84; John A. Reed, 84; John W. Ridgeway, 77; James Rogers, 71; A. N. Turner, 82; William H. Wade, 78; A. B. Weldon, 80; R. Porter Waters, 73; Reuben J. Wade, 74.] I have thus called the roll of the survivors of that "heroic band of men," who made the theme, and events of this day possible. The weight of accumulated years, and the infirmities incident thereto, have prevented some of them from being present with us to-day. Among them, Dr. Wm. H. Duncan, our honored townsman, who was the second treasurer

of the University, holding the position for fourteen years, and also, at one time, a member of the Board of Curators.

There is one vacant chair, my friends, about which hangs the "significant drapery of death." That chair was to have been occupied on this occasion by our distinguished and lamented fellow-citizen, Nathaniel W. Wilson, who was the Grand Marshal on the occasion of the dedication of the University edifice, July 4, 1843. By an inscrutable decree of Him "who knoweth best, and doeth all things well," we are denied the pleasure of his presence with us to-day, and he is debarred the felicity of taking part in the reunion of his old comrades. How grateful the reflection, my friends, that erelong you too will wrap your mantles about you, and lie down to pleasant dreams, and that, awakening from that dreamless slumber, you shall hear the kindly voice of your old marshal, as he commands: "Fall "into line, comrades; right face; column right march." All the above-named gentlemen are residents of Boone County, except Mr. Leintz, who resides in Howard County.

Those known to be living, and not present to-day, are as follows: John Brushwood, Hybert L. Brink, William Christian, Dr. William H. Duncan, Matthew Fountain, Jefferson Garth, Sylvester F. Goslin, Joel Hawkins, Samuel Henry, Matthew O. Keene, John Melvin, Samuel Nichols, Noah Robnett, G. B. Sappington, M. Turner, Thomas Turner, Thomas Toalson, W. W. Tucker, Wm. Winn, Thos. M. Winn, Charles H. Winn, Edward J. Young; all the above are residents of Boone County. The following are residents of the

places named, viz., Lewis H. Collins, Laclede, Mo.; Wm. H. Fawcett, Portland, Oregon; William T. Hickman, Sheldon, Mo.; Robert J. Martin, Nevada, Mo.; James L. Nelson and John T. Nelson, Gallatin, Mo.; Joseph Northcutt, Paris, Ky.; Moses U. Payne, Hamburg, Iowa; N. C. Peebles, Los Angeles, Cala.

The laying of the corner stone of the University of Missouri was not a local or State event. Indeed, it was more than a national event. The Empire of Knowledge is as broad as the earth; the spires of her temples rise heavenward in every civilized land, and her devotees are confined to no race or tribe of men. The first corner stone of a university laid west of the Mississippi was that laid on July 4, 1840, and the first laid by human hands whereon was erected a university edifice, paid for by the voluntary contribution of the people of a single county.

Here, and now, and forever, I want to put at rest a proposition which has at convenient intervals in the history of the University, when it seemed to answer the purposes of the enemies of "Higher Education" in the State, and of croakers and unfriendly critics, been agitated and forced upon the consideration of the public. Is there any power, State or Federal, by which the University can be removed from its present location, or by which the Agricultural and Mechanical College can be divorced and separated from it? I answer, none on earth. Neither the Federal Government, the State Government, nor both combined, can ever remove these institutions from their present foundations, or cut the knot by which they are legally, and indissolubly, bound together.

When our fathers put that corner stone in place, they founded the State University of Missouri—"other foundations, it hath none"—and never can have. When, by the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, of February 24, 1870, the "College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts" was located at Columbia, as a department of the University, in consideration of $90,000 paid by Boone County and Columbia, the marriage bond between the institutions was made complete and irrevocable. The object and intent of the Federal Grant of July, 1862, had been carried out, and the title to the land therein granted absolutely and unconditionally vested in the "Curators of the University of the State of Missouri," to be disposed of, and the proceeds applied, in manner as in said Act is provided. The court of last resort in this land, by adjudications, sanctified with age and of universal acceptance and authority, has set its seal upon the legal effect and binding force of the statutes referred to. Warring factions may disturb the public tranquillity, and revolution shake the pillars of state, but as long as the state and national governments shall remain intact, these foundations will stand unshaken and unimpaired.

But to resume: I shall hardly be credited, when I say to this audience, that during all the early struggles of the institution, when its very existence seemed to be imperiled, without means to pay its President and professors, at times involved in debt, with its warrants depreciated to sixty cents on the dollar, the State persistently refused to grant it a dollar of aid. Never until March 11, 1867, did the State appropriate a single

dollar to the support of the University. It had then been in existence twenty-seven years. How it preserved its existence, amid all the trying vicissitudes and discouragements through which it passed during those weary years, is an unsolved mystery to me—familiar as I am with all its history. In all those years her doors were never closed, save for a brief period during our Civil Struggle, when "grim visaged war shook her gory locks" in her deserted halls. But the institution not only survived through this long period of neglect and destitution, but it made commendable progress, and gave to the world scores of strong cultured men, of whose usefulness and success in life, she has no reason to be ashamed.

A new era dawned upon the institution in 1867, when the General Assembly voted $10,000 to rebuild the President's House, destroyed by fire; and one and three-fourths per cent. of the State revenue (after deducting twenty-five per cent. devoted to Common Schools), for its annual support. Next followed, in 1870, the location of the College of "Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts" with its federal endowment, and the munificent gift of $90,000 by Columbia and Boone County. Following in order, in March, 1872, came the establishment of the "School of Mines" at Rolla, as a department of the University, with an appropriation to erect the Scientific Building, and to pay all the outstanding debts of the University, and adding $100,000 to its permanent endowment fund.

The State had at last found out that she had a University at Columbia, and that it merited and demanded her support. Following out this conviction,

the General Assembly continued its biennial appropriations for its support, and in 1883, realizing the great want that had hampered its usefulness for years, the General Assembly appropriated $100,000 to enlarge and improve the main edifice. This has been supplemented by other liberal appropriations since, to build club houses, and furnish and equip the University with apparatus, and all modern appliances necessary to the successful impartation of knowledge, in every branch of literature and science.

So, at last, my friends, after a struggle of half a century, we are permitted to enjoy the long-deferred pleasure of seeing this idol of our hearts, and mother of our love, grafted into the organic structure of the State, and enthroned in the affections of the people. At last her temple is finished; and her altars are set with willing priests to minister before them. But, my friends, where are the worshipers? They are not here, in such numbers as to justify public expectation and meet the earnest wishes of the Curators, learned faculty and ardent friends of the institution. Why are they not here? This question has been pressed upon my consideration, by friends inside and outside of the institution, and I should feel myself a recreant, and undutiful son, were I to hesitate to give my candid and carefully considered answer to this question. In the language of the patriot philosopher, "I know of no way of judging the future, but by the past"; and taking the past history of the University, from its founding to the present hour, are there to be found any facts, which throw light upon the question propounded, or furnish a key to its solution? Let us, with candor

and fairness, disrobing ourselves of all predilections and prejudice, scan the oracles of the past:

On October 29, 1840, John H. Lathrop, of Hamilton College, New York, was unanimously elected President of the University, and with William W. Hudson, George Hadley and Wm. Van Doren as professors, its organized work began in the old Columbia College Building, on April 14, 1841, where it continued under the same organization until the completion of the new edifice; when, the faculty having been reorganized, the halls of the University proper were thrown open to the youth of the land. Its only income was the interest derived from the Seminary Fund, invested in the stock of the State Bank of Missouri, with some $1,800 accruing annually from tuition fees. Six or eight thousand dollars covered its entire annual resources except when the bank failed to pay dividends, which sometimes occurred, leaving it substantially without financial support. The salary of the President, originally fixed at $3,000, was afterwards reduced by the board to $2,500, and, later, to $1,250, by the voluntary surrender of one-half by President Lathrop. The professors' salaries were from six to eight hundred dollars per annum, dependent, in part, upon the amount of tuition fees. Notwithstanding this niggardly and inadequate support, under the leadership of its noble and self-sacrificing President, the institution held bravely on its course, forging its way amid the icebergs and darkness of a polar sentiment which had not yet felt the genial warmth of the rising Sun of Knowledge, or caught the reflected light of the open sea beyond. On the twenty-first of September, 1846, President Lathrop was unani-

mously re-elected for a second term of four years. Up to this time the utmost harmony had prevailed in the councils of the institution.

But it had now become generally known that President Lathrop was a Whig, notwithstanding his dignified reticence and entire freedom from any participation in politics. In his original lectures on "constitutional and international law," the most learned, profound and perspicuous to which your orator has ever listened, he treated the questions upon which the great political parties of the country differed with such liberality and fairness as to leave the student in doubt as to where he stood; at the same time presenting the reasons on both sides with such clearness and force that his hearers could not fail to reach a conclusion one way or the other, most generally, however, in accordance with the opinions of their fathers. Partisan and sectarian jealousy, once aroused, can never be placated or lulled back to repose. The very effort adds to its virulence. This Great Captain of advanced thought and higher education saw the on-coming cloud; but still stood courageously at his post, putting aside all considerations of self, looking alone to the safety of the vessel and passengers confided to his hands; determined she should never founder while his eye scanned the darkening sea and his hand was upon her helm. By a unanimous vote of the Curators, on January 29, 1849, his salary was increased and his term of office extended to September 21, 1854. Thus he became master of the situation. A cringe of the knee would placate enemies and make new friends. But with that conscious dignity and exalted independence "all his own" he declined a

re-election, feeling and knowing that a want of harmony and sympathy between himself, and those in authority, must cripple his efforts and impair the growth and usefulness of the institution. So, in the language of the historian of the University,* "Worried by the "houndings of politicians * * * and offered the "Chancellorship of Wisconsin University, he resigned "his trust September 22, 1849." The conclusion quoted is from the pen of one "on the inside" who has given the subject much thought and investigation, and who, not being in political accord with Chancellor Lathrop, speaks certainly without bias, and in strict consonance with the deductions of historic truth.

Thus terminated the administration of John H. Lathrop, the first President of the University. And, on November 9, 1849, Rev. James Shannon, of Bacon College, Kentucky, was elected to succeed him. He was a man of culture and executive ability, high moral character, great personal magnetism and untiring energy. He was "a sectarian in religion," and a "political partisan," though never engaged actively in politics. No fault can be found with the executive administration of the University under him (aside from the sectarian and political influence exerted). It cannot be questioned that there was a marked increase in the attendance under his administration. Whilst his partisan and sectarian zeal repelled many, it attracted others. But, notwithstanding the real or apparent success of his administration, his pronounced accord with the dominant party in the State during a period of the greatest political excitement in the history of the

* T. J. Lowry.

country (1854–56), when the "slavery question" and the future status of Kansas agitated not only Missouri but the whole country, from its center to its circumference; and notwithstanding he was regarded as one of the ablest (if not the ablest) advocates of "slavery extension" in the State, bold, aggressive and magnetic, and in full sympathy with four-fifths of the people of all parties on that question; and the acknowledged leader of one of the largest and most influential religious sects in the West, he went down, went down in the house of his friends—his office being made vacant by an Act of the General Assembly passed on December 4, 1855. Being a member of the House at the time your orator participated in the discussions and legislation which resulted in this "tragic deposition" of a man, whose greatest offense seemed to be that he had the courage of his convictions, and believed, as a minister of the gospel, his duty to his Divine Master was paramount to any obligation he owed the State. The historian of the University, who, at least, is influenced by no "political antagonism," says of this event: "President Shannon's religious and political magnetism "drew an increased number of students to the Uni- "versity. His continued preaching the 'unsearchable "riches of Christ' and participating actively in polit- "ical discussions so filled the legislative halls of "the State with the combined 'howls' of fanatical "sectarians and 'exasperated politicians' that the "General Assembly, by an Act of December 4, 1855, "declared vacant on July 4, 1856, all of the offices held "by the President, professors and tutors of the Uni- "versity." We do not pause here to inquire how this

seeming unnatural and impossible result was brought about. We defer our argument and deductions until the facts are all in.

The retirement of President Shannon was followed by the election of Prof. W. W. Hudson to the presidency on July 4, 1856. Prof. Hudson had been connected with the University from its original organization. He was an old college-mate of President Lathrop at Yale, and was originally elected to the Chair of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, at his suggestion. He was a man of extensive culture, elevated character and fine executive ability; dignified and affable, without self-assertion or arrogance, he won the good will and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. Under his administration the institution prospered, and its average attendance increased 30 per cent. over that attained under his predecessor. President Hudson was neither "a partisan" or "a sectarian," which, connected with the increased prosperity of the institution under his rule, furnishes a circumstance of most potential significance. Our historian tells us: "Under his presidency the croakings of 'politicians' and 'sectarians' were no longer heard in the land,—the growth of the University was vigorous, healthy, continuous, up to President Hudson's death, June 14, 1859."

After a brief interregnum during which Prof. G. H. Matthews presided as Chairman of the Faculty, on July 2, 1860, B. B. Minor, Esq., of Richmond, Va., was elected to the presidency, and was installed in October following, when he assumed control. President Minor proved to be a gentleman of culture and refinement. Dignified and urbane, he made a good impression, and

no doubt under favorable auspices and in another atmosphere, might have presided with success. But his rule was short and disastrous. The gathering clouds of civil strife already hung ominously about the horizon. The public mind was directed to the on-coming storm. The attendance gradually decreased, and on the breaking out of active hostilities in the spring of 1861 the halls of the University were well nigh deserted. In March, 1862, there having been a change in the Board of Curators, and the views and sympathies of President Minor having become understood, a resolution was passed by the Board declaring the offices of the President and professors vacant. Thus ended the short and uneventful administration of President Minor. It furnishes us with no significant data that can fairly be used in the discussion in hand. The extraordinary circumstances attending it take it out of the line of precedent; still, were I disposed to surmise results, had there been no war in the land, with his avowed sentiments known, there would have been war in the University. During the continuance of the war the continuity of the college life of the University was preserved through the ministrations of Professors Lathrop, Norwood and Matthews, with the aid of tutors Karnes and Ess. The attendance was of course small, its work interrupted and unsatisfactory.

On the twenty-seventh of June, 1865, the Civil War having ended, the University was reorganized by the election of John H. Lathrop, President, with Matthews, Norwood and Ficklin as professors. Dr. Lathrop had returned to the University in 1860, in the capacity of "Professor of English Language and Literature," and

held this position at the time of his re-election as President. This event was regarded by the admirers of Dr. Lathrop as a "providential dispensation," and inspired them with pride and hope. The friends of the University, without regard to party or sect, seemed to have forgotten their old jealousies, and, profiting by the experiences of the past, determined to rally as one man to the support of their first love. The attendance increased rapidly from the moment of reorganization. Everything moved with system and harmony—the hand of her old captain was on her helm, and a radiant sky and friendly wind seemed to be bearing her out into a calm and broader sea. Our hopes are born, but to perish. Suddenly the brave captain halts upon the deck. No tremor shakes his limbs. No craven fear pales his cheek. A life devoted to the culture and elevation of his kind, conscious of the rectitude of all his purposes, feeling that his fair name and well-earned fame would remain safely treasured in the hearts of those he labored to serve; and whom he loved as only a father can love his sons,—with a serene smile, and that self-abnegation which characterized every act of his life, he would only say with his parting breath, "I have tried to do my duty." How grateful the thought, real or unreal, that his beneficent spirit will, for all time, brood over these scenes of his labors, disappointments and triumphs.

On August 29, 1866, Prof. Daniel Read, of the Wisconsin University, was unanimously elected President for four years. He was no ordinary man,—of broad and varied scholarship, sanguine and aggressive temperament, with a life experience as a professional educator,

and devoted to his calling, he brought to the administration of the trust confided to him every qualification that seemed necessary to insure success. Even before he had signified his final acceptance of the position which had been tendered him, his influence was felt, and it was only upon the condition of favorable legislation, providing for the rebuilding of the President's House and setting apart a portion of the public revenue for the support of the University that he would consent to consider, or accept the presidency. The legislation demanded was had, and his acceptance made final. Following close upon the heels of these first appropriations, came the location of the "Agricultural College," at Columbia, as a department of the University, bringing its splendid endowment of 330,000 acres of land donated by Congress, together with the $90,000 gift in money and lands, made by Columbia and Boone County. These changed conditions rendered a complete reorganization of the University necessary, which was accomplished in 1870, by the creation of a distinct faculty, for the "Agricultural and Mechanical College," with a special course adapted to its requirements. Other Departments, or Schools, were added to the University proper—the Military, the Normal, Law, Medical, and that of Analytical and Applied Chemistry. In 1871, the School of "Mines and Metallurgy" was established at Rolla with an independent faculty, headed by the President of the University.

Now, for the first time in its history, Missouri was able to say to her people, we have a University, in the broad and comprehensive sense of the term. They seemed to recognize the fact, as was evidenced by the

interest manifested, and the increased number of students that flocked to her halls, then too small to accommodate with comfort all that came. Each passing year seemed to demonstrate more fully the propriety and wisdom of President Read's selection. His praises were upon every tongue, and the press of the State was lavish in its encomiums. His dignified and manly bearing, his approachable and affable disposition, and the interest and zeal manifested by him, in the progress and well-doing of the students, secured him a warm place in their affections and esteem. President Read was re-elected to a second term, the same tide of prosperity followed him through that, that had characterized his administration during the first. In the mean time the political conditions in Missouri had changed. With his sharp discernment, and keen apprehension of the motives of men, he saw that whilst there was no antagonism to him professionally, or personally, there was evidently a sentiment of "political jealousy" taking root in the minds of some, who differed with him politically, and he determined as all great and unselfish men will do under such conditions, that the interest, progress and success of the University, for which he had done so much, should not be jeoparded, by reason of any opposition to him politically, or otherwise. Besides, his advanced age admonished him, that the time was near at hand, when in the course of nature he must retire from that useful, and self-sacrificing field of labor, in which, for nearly fifty years, he had with so much assiduity, and such distinguished success engaged. So, in pursuance of his predetermination expressed to the Board of Curators a year before, on July 4, 1876, he

surrendered the trust which he had administered with such signal ability and success, that no man in all the land could be found, that was not willing to say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

On October 27, 1875, Dr. S. S. Laws, of New York City, was unanimously elected President for four years from July 4, 1876. He was no stranger to the people of Missouri. He came to this State before the war, a Presbyterian minister, locating in St. Louis, becoming afterwards President of Westminster College, a sectarian school, located at Fulton, Missouri, where his administration was prosperous, and highly satisfactory. He was exiled from the State at the beginning of the war, on account of his Southern proclivities, going to Europe, where he devoted himself to study and travel; returning to New York before the close of the war, he became Vice-President of the Gold Exchange, which position he administered with singular success. I do not hesitate to adopt the language of his eulogist in the historical sketch of the University, when he says: "Samuel Spahr Laws brought to the office of President "of the University the ripe and varied scholarship of "an extraordinary versatile and accomplished mind." Nor do I hesitate to say, that he is a man of great force of character, untiring industry and unflagging zeal. Besides possessing these distinguished qualities and qualifications, he entered upon his administration under the most favorable and promising auspices. His selection was favored not only by those who were in sympathy with him politically and religiously, but by the friends of the University who differed with him. Everybody felt that it was necessary to choose a man who

was in perfect accord with the dominant party in the State, and in sympathy with the "dominant faction" in that party. No further progress could be made, unless we could secure the favor and support of a majority of our Legislature. To do this, Republican friends of the University were willing to forego all party predilections and to unite cordially in the selection of Dr. Laws. I speak from personal knowledge of the situation. He came into power with the sympathy and support of all parties and sects friendly to the University. His early efforts, ably seconded by the distinguished Chairman of the Board of Curators, were eminently successful in shaping public opinion, and securing friendly legislation. Hon. James S. Rollins, Chairman of the Board, favored and voted for the election of Dr. Laws, though not in political sympathy with him. Still, in all efforts to promote the progress and well-being of the University, they were in perfect accord; and Rollins and his friends were always able to rally "the contingent" necessary to supplement a "short majority" on the dominant side. Everything worked successfully and harmoniously throughout Dr. Laws' first term; and material progress had been made in every direction. He held over a second term without opposition. In 1882, there being some intimation of an intention on the part of Dr. Laws to resign, the Board of Curators made an investigation of the condition and comparative progress of the institution, passing the following resolutions: "*Resolved* 1, That, in the opin-"ion of the Board, the continued prosperity of the "State University demands the continued services of "Dr. Laws as its President, and we earnestly and

"unanimously request that he will not sever his connec-
"tion with it; 2, That we should deem his resigna-
"tion a calamity to the institution and to the best
"interests of the State." The University was now on the eve of another great and important struggle. To improve and enlarge the main edifice was a want which had been recognized and felt for years. Its friends had been active and diligent in educating the public mind up to this point. With all her forces concentrated and united, on March 23, 1883, the battle was fought and the victory won—the Legislature appropriated $100,000 to enlarge and improve the main edifice, which was dedicated with imposing ceremonies on June 4, 1885.

To have witnessed the proceedings on that day, and heard the encomiums pronounced, one would have supposed, that Dr. Laws' term of office was during life, or his own pleasure. "Such is the irony of fate." President Laws without opposition held over for a third term in 1886. The Legislature continued its liberal support to the University, and material progress and development were made in all its departments. To the casual observer, looking only at the surface of things, all seemed harmonious and peaceful. Below the surface however, under-currents were insidiously, but surely, wearing away the foundations on which the tenure of his official life rested. His panegyrist tells us: "He favored no political, or ecclesiastical faith in
"choosing his faculties; no nepotism, or consideration
"of personal regard, moved him, but only scholarly
"qualifications as he saw them." His history and antecedents did not justify such a course, in the estimation of his "partisan" and "sectarian" friends.

That he should go outside of his own church, to hunt up, not only prominent members, but "prominent ministers" of other churches, to fill places in his faculty, was incomprehensible to them on any other theory than that of "apostasy from the faith." So, when he went to New York, to find a foreigner and a Republican, to fill one of the most important and responsible chairs in the University; and elsewhere to find other Republicans of northern birth, to fill other positions,—and then to the granite hills of New Hampshire, to find a Dean for the "Agricultural College," the cup of "partisan disappointment" was filled to the brim. And no argument, predicated upon the capacity and fitness of these men for the places they were called to occupy, would be heard, much less heeded. In another partisan of different faith and politics, the course pursued by Dr. Laws would not only have been esteemed commendable, but most magnanimous and praiseworthy. Had the same liberal course been pursued by a "non-sectarian" and "non-partisan" President, men of all parties, and all sects, would have said "Well done. He is just and fair to all. None have a "right to complain." But what has the distinguished President to fear at the hands of a few scattered "malcontent partisans?" Strong in the conviction that he has pursued an independent and liberal course that he had united in his Cabinet representatives of all parties, and sects; that the leading organs of the two great political parties were friendly; and that the Republican Dean of the Agricultural College, whose fortunes were allied to his, would command the support, not only of his party friends, but of the leading

representatives of the great farming interests regardless of party affiliations,—he laughed to scorn the threatened assaults of his enemies. The ides of March drew near. Auguries of ill-omen fill the air, but:

> "Cæsar shall forth: the things that threaten'd me
> Ne'er look'd but on my back; when they shall see
> The face of Cæsar, they are vanished."

And forth he went to the Capital, where, in the Forum, surrounded by "Noble Senators and representatives," he fell covered with "ghastly wounds," and with the great Cæsar might fitly have exclaimed, "*Et tu, Brute.*" Cassius, and Casca, and Decius, and Metellus, and Trebonius, and Cinna, were also there, but no Mark Antony to do him reverence; or, holding up his bloody mantle, show in which place "ran Cassius' dagger through," and "the rent the envious Casca made." Thus terminated the administration of Cæsar in Rome, nineteen hundred years ago. Thus terminated the administration of James Shannon, in the Forum of the Missouri Legislature in 1855. Thus terminated the administration of Dr. Samuel Spahr Laws, in the same Forum in 1889. History repeats itself; and will continue to do so, to the end of time. The claims of "partisan" and "sectarian loyalty" must be repaid with "partisan" and "sectarian" service.

> "Octavius, I have seen more days than you:
> And though we lay these honors on this man,
> To ease ourselves of divers slandrous loads,
> He shall but bear them, as the ass bears gold,
> To groan and sweat under the business,
> Either led or driven, as we point the way;
> And having brought our treasure where we will,
> Then take we down his load and turn him off,
> Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears,
> And graze on Commons."

There is but one safe policy to be followed in selecting an administrative head for the University and that is an "independent one." I do not mean by this that you must select a man who has "no religion" and "no politics." That would be scarcely possible in this country, where every man is clothed with political functions. You may select a man having both, and it is entirely indifferent as to the complexion of either. But neither must be so prominent in his make-up as to overshadow his other endowments, or excite "partisan" or "sectarian" antagonism. No matter how wise, progressive and successful his administration may be in other respects, if he undertakes to give prominence to his political and religious views, or to inculcate them upon others, he will necessarily antagonize those differing with him. The administrations of President Shannon and of Dr. Laws furnish us with "affirmative testimony" of the most indubitable character in confirmation of the position taken. Whilst, on the other hand, the administration of President Hudson, and the second administration of President Lathrop, afford us most cogent "negative proof" to the same effect, which is made well-nigh conclusive, when we add the further circumstance that Dr. Lathrop was recalled to the presidency by some of the men who favored his deposition ten years before. Some men learn wisdom by experience; others heed not her teachings—but content themselves with criticisms upon the moral status, which permits men to be influenced in secular matters by their religious and political affinities. It is the part of practical wisdom to take men as we find them—not as we would have them—and to order social conditions accordingly.

The University was founded by men of all parties and sects—belongs to all parties and sects—is supported by all parties and sects—and, to prosper, must be patronized by all parties and sects. Two political parties are essential to the existence and perpetuity of a free government; and as long as our government shall stand there will be two parties in this country. The strength of parties is an ever-varying quantity. The party dominant to-day may be out of power to-morrow, to resume control on the reflux of the next popular wave. The history of our own State for the last ten years shows a gradual change has been, and is still going on. The margin between the two great parties to-day is so small that a "bastard faction" may turn the scale either way. We have a minority Governor with us to-day. And I can say to my Democratic friends, in all candor and kindness, we would have a Republican Governor here in his stead to help us "commemorate," had any other man than David R. Francis headed their ticket. But, as I have said before, he is a "Madison County" man, imbued with a spirit peculiar to her sons, which I can describe in no adequate terms, without invoking that "classic American vulgarism," "Get there, Eli." My friends, he got there, but it required a bold stroke of genius to accomplish it. It is a bold commander, who will enter the enemies' lines on the eve of battle and spike his guns; but a bolder one, who will enter the lines of the enemy and turn his guns against his own columns. But all is fair in war, and since you gave us "your best man," we must not criticise methods.

But how are we to fill these halls with students, and utilize this great outlay made by the Federal and

State Governments, and the people of this "Grand old County"? This, I have already said, can only be done by securing the support, and patronage of all parties and sects in the State; and that can only be done, by putting the University under "independent rule." You ask me in plain terms how this is to be done? I answer: If I were a member of the Board of Curators, I would under no circumstances select a man, who was not a "Professional Educator," and now engaged in the line of his profession. The head of this institution is no place for experiments. You ask me where he is to be found? I answer: Occupying a secondary position in some one of the great schools of the country, with qualifications fitting him for the first. His religious faith, I should regard as a matter of utter indifference, so he did not belong to the ministry. In deference to the present dominance of the Democratic party in the State, I should select a Democrat, and recognizing the wisdom of that party, as illustrated in its selection of Presidential candidates for the last twenty-five years, I would select a "Northern Democrat," but in no event should he have seen service, on either side in the late war. Such a man will prove acceptable to all parties, and, if endowed with dignified and affable personal qualities, with fair executive ability, his rule will prove peaceful and prosperous. With such a head, only one thing more is necessary to put our *Alma Mater* on the high road to success, and to bring within her walls at least the major part of the two thousand sons of Missouri, who are now seeking the advantages of "Higher Education" in other States.

"*Endowment*" should be the watch-word of every friend of the University. It means independence; it means economy. It will take the University out of the "Political Caldron" where biennially the life-blood is boiled out of it. It will lift the University above the plane of "party politics," and place its support beyond the reach of the shifting currents of popular favor, or prejudice. Education constitutes the "Main Arch" upon which rests the superstructure of "Civil Government" in our Commonwealth; and the University is the "Key Stone" in that Arch. Impair it, displace it, and the whole fabric will topple and fall. The day has passed when "the scholar" is regarded as one of the drones of society, feeding upon the honey stored by others;—when it was thought a dangerous venture, to attempt the sublime heights of truth, enveloped as they were in the clouds of superstition, which hung about them. Bathed in the sunlight of this "Nineteenth Century," it does not require the telescope of priestcraft" to discern the narrow path, which leads up to those dread heights, where it was once thought, "only angels dare to tread." Freed from the shackles of "ignorance," "arrogance," and "blind prejudice" "enfranchised thought" is destined to rule the world; overriding Despotism, Anarchy, Sectarianism and Exclusivism—planting her victorious standard upon the eternal rock of truth and justice, recognizing virtue and intelligence as "the only tests of manhood." I have said "endowment" meant economy. It means a saving of not less than eight per cent. of the amount appropriated by the State, for the annual support of the University. The *per diem* cost of the last "General

Assembly" to the State was $2,070. The time occupied in the discussion of University appropriations, in hearing and considering majority and minority reports, expenses of visiting and other committees, with cost of printing and other expenses, amounted to more than ten per cent. upon the entire appropriations made for its support. Why throw away biennially this considerable sum, when by the endowment plan not a dollar more will be taken from the State treasury, than by direct appropriation? All the public needs is education upon this proposition, and with proper effort on part of the alumni, and the friends of the University, ably seconded, as we know they will be, by our enlightened and progressive Governor, our next General Assembly will, without doubt, adopt the wise and economic plan of endowment.

But, my friends, I must close. The presence of these distinguished gentlemen admonishes me that I have already occupied too much of your time, and deferred too long the rich treat they have in store for you. In extenuation, I must be allowed to plead the magnitude of the theme, the relation I have borne to it personally, and to the noble band of men who stood sponsors at its birth, and those who held up its hands in its infant struggles. Along the pathway of "fifty years," over which I have hastily traveled, are so many flowers—many faded—but their fragrance lingers still; so many sunny slopes, about which shadows are gathering; so many faces of loved ones, grown brighter by transition; so much fit to be recalled—so much worthy to be treasured, that a consenting heart has led away a too willing judgment into fields illimitable, inexhaustable.

Fellow alumni, curators, faculty, friends, with one heart, one mind, one purpose, putting aside every consideration except the upbuilding of this institution, which should be the pride and glory of every Missourian—let us by one grand united effort lift her up to the plane where unimpeded by "partisan" or "sectarian" jealousy, she will work out the beneficent career designed by her founders, and hoped for by every friend of "Higher Education" in the land.

DR. LATHROP.
DR. JAMES SHANNON.
DR READ.
D.S. ROLLINS.
DR. W.W. HUDSON.
S.S. LAWS.
R.L. TODD.

David R. Francis

The Chairman in introducing Gov. Francis said:

We are honored by the presence of our chief Executive, Governor David R. Francis, and the brilliant staff which accompanies him.

Before his election Governor Francis cherished a deep and lively interest in this, the head of the State's educational system.

A college-bred man, he has a large conception of what the State owes to the University and of what it may become and do for the State; and he has uniformly shown his zeal, and devotion to the institution. It is a matter of congratulation to the friends of higher education that our able and distinguished Governor, and the officers of state associated with him, are so heartily, and zealously co-operating with us in advancing the interests of the University. I trust I may not be suspected of any violation of his political confidence in saying, that it is his earnest purpose and hope to signalize and render illustrious his administration by securing, during his term of office, the complete and ample endowment of the University, thus forever freeing it from the annoyance and uncertainty of seeking biennial appropriations from the State Legislature, and placing it on a firm and stable basis, where its income and future will be assured and certain.

The State University of Missouri is an institution in which every citizen of the Commonwealth should feel a pride. In its welfare and progress every officer connected with the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the State government should cherish and manifest an interest. The act of Congress conferring statehood upon the Territory of Missouri, the ordinance accepting the provisions of that act, and the first Constitution of the State in 1820 recognized the importance, necessity and benefits of such a seminary of learning, enjoined its establishment upon the people and partially

provided for its maintenance. In fact I might say that the founding of a state university was one of the conditions of Missouri's admission into the Union. Encouraging and fostering the University is an obligation of the State and no less a duty which we owe to society, to ourselves and to those who come after. It is a pleasure for me to join with the alumni, curators, faculty, friends and patrons of the University in commemorating the semi-centennial of its existence; in testifying to the generosity, fidelity and efficiency of those devoted, noble men who nurtured it through adversity and rejoiced in its prosperity; in acknowledging the important part it has performed in the intellectual advancement and material development of the State; in demonstrating the great aid it is capable of rendering, if worthily sustained, in the future progress of Missouri, and in expressing the hope that the fiftieth anniversary of its birth may prove the beginning of a new era of usefulness and prosperity.

The history of this institution for the past half century is a record of trials endured and survived, difficulties encountered and surmounted, but there have been many triumphs achieved, benefits of great magnitude conferred and good accomplished in an inestimable degree. That the State has not granted it the aid that many claim it was entitled to, is more attributable to the difficulties which beset a comparatively young commonwealth, and subsequently to the devastation and hardship and burdens inflicted by a factional strife waged on her own soil by her sons, rather than to any want of appreciation of so valuable an institution on the part of her people.

Missouri is, and has ever been, the friend of education; but the careful and economical spirit of her citizens has prevented the Commonwealth from assuming obligations which she could not clearly foresee her ability to discharge. The first care of an enlightened State is its public schools, and of them Missouri has never been neglectful. In 1842, with but 13 counties in the State and with a school population of 4,010, $1,999.60 were appropriated from the State revenue. In 1890, with a school population of 900,000, $838,000 will be set apart from the State revenue, or one-third thereof, for the schools. And $5,000,000 will be expended for the maintenance. It is my opinion, however, that higher education in Missouri has not had that assistance from the public treasury which its importance demands, and the welfare of the State justifies.

Education has not only been the chiefest handmaiden of civilization, but has always walked hand in hand with popular government, and is to-day, as it has ever been, the surest safeguard of liberty. The proudest boast of an American citizen is that his is a nation of freemen. That immortal declaration of our forefathers, which electrified the world one hundred and fourteen years ago to-day, proclaimed liberty as the dearest right of man, and pledged for its protection "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." What a priceless heritage! The peerless author of that inspired enunciation of human right was an unwavering friend of education, and, by his direction, yonder shaft, which for so many years marked at Monticello the resting place of all that was mortal of Thomas Jefferson, bore on its face the inscription: "Author of the Declaration of

"American Independence; of the Statute of Virginia "for Religious Freedom; and Father of the University "of Virginia." How highly he appreciated a thorough education, let that enduring monument testify; and there let it stand, and may it serve to keep ever fresh in the minds of our youth those undying principles of liberty and government of which Jefferson was the ablest expounder, and on the observance of which the perpetuity of our institutions depends.

How amply repaid would those men and women feel who have toiled and struggled if they could to-day contemplate the far-reaching benefits bestowed by this University, and which their labors have helped to build up. All that the State has contributed from its revenue has been returned with compound interest. Its influence has raised the standard of good citizenship. Its sons have performed an important part in directing the destinies of the State. They have aided in the framing and executing of its laws, and the development of its resources. The influence for good in a community of an educated man with character is almost inestimable. As the State grows and society advances, the necessity for higher education becomes greater. In this day there is no avocation in life where scientific knowledge cannot be used to advantage. The time has passed when a boy can be too highly educated. Competition in all pursuits is so strong that, to succeed or excel, a man must go forth well equipped. That uneducated men have done well in many instances does not prove that they would not have done better if they had had the benefit of a store of useful knowledge which their practical sense would have enabled them to apply to

good advantage. The domain of science has broadened so greatly that methods of education have been changed. The mental training which it was formerly thought was the principal worth, if not the real value, of an education, is now accomplished at the same time that the student's mind is stored with a supply of knowledge bearing on, and of use in, that pursuit in life which he proposes to follow. The boy who intends to devote his time to agriculture, or to manufacturing, no less than the one who proposes practicing law or medicine, should acquire those facts and imbibe those principles which he can use and apply in the struggle for maintenance and proficiency. The University has not been slow to recognize the tendencies of the times, or the necessities of a progressive age. Its schools have been increased from year to year, and its curriculum enlarged, as rapidly as the revenue of the institution would permit. To increase the efficiency of this University, and to extend its influence, is not only the sacred duty but the wisest policy of the State.

It is a positive and a serious loss to the State whenever one of her sons goes beyond the limits of Missouri to acquire or complete his education; and it is likewise a detriment to the boy who proposes to become a citizen of the Commonwealth, if he is compelled to leave the people, the associations, the institutions and the customs with which he should become familiar, and among which his life's work is to be performed.

He is away at a time when he is most impressible and his character the most pliable. He returns an exotic, and for years, if not for life, is deficient in those instincts or intuitions which give him an influence and

enable him to divine or readily detect the trend of public sentiment. Why should not our children have the same advantages of education at home that Massachusetts affords at Harvard, Connecticut at Yale, New Jersey at Princeton, New York at Columbia or Cornell, Michigan at Ann Arbor, or Virginia at Charlottesville, her State University? Look at the universities of the Old World, Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, Edinburg, Dublin, Bologna, Salamanca, Barcelona, Heidelberg, Vienna; all can point to an existence of 400 to 800 years, and to incalculable benefits bestowed on their countries and the race. What an influence they have had in moulding modern thought and in promoting civilization!

Beyond computation is the debt that society owes to those self-sacrificing, toiling, conscientious educators who instil into youthful minds an insight into great principles, an appreciation of the force of a moral truth, and inspire them with the courage to defend it fearlessly. All the great revolutions and reformations of the past ten centuries can be traced to the educational institutions of the time. I would rather have the influence of the teachers of a country than to frame its laws or compose its songs. Nor is their influence confined to the students. This University, like all first-class institutions of learning, has been blessed in having among its presidents and professors men of character and convictions, whose example and principles shed luster on the State, and were productive of good beyond the confines of the community, county or section in which they lived and labored. The true university professor does not teach only what others have written, but is himself a leader of thought. He inculcates principles

and shows their application; he demonstrates facts and occurrences in history, and leads his pupils to reason out their causes, their bearings on concurrent events, and to deduce therefrom the lessons which the past teaches. The progress of civilization is marked by the establishment of universities, and the culture of an age by the liberality with which it fosters them. *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis* is true of universities as well as of men. As I have already said, the method of education is changing, and the new method is an improvement on the old. It is the result of the increased advantage, the almost absolute necessity of a higher, a more thorough, training in every pursuit in life. A boy must now be educated with a view of fitting him for the vocation he proposes to follow. Herbert Spencer says the intellectual activities should be exercised in the following order: *First*, for direct self-preservation or the maintenance of life and health; *second*, for indirect self-preservation or the means of getting a livelihood; *third*, for discharging the duties of a parent; *fourth*, for performing the duties of a citizen; *fifth*, for the most perfect production and highest enjoyment of art in all its forms, the accomplishments of life. The university which will develop the minds of coming generations in that order will at the same time impart strength of character, and the beneficial results of its teachings will reach far and wide.

To what would you attribute the hardships, I was about to say the oppressions, to which the agricultural classes of this country are subjected? They far outnumber any other element of our population and contribute most of its wealth. Why should not farming

in the finest agricultural country in the world be as profitable as any other vocation? The apparently superior opportunities afforded in the professions, or in manufacturing or mercantile pursuits, attract to their ranks the young yeomanry of the country, and soon the plough boy of the field is directing the financial policy, managing the commercial interests and controlling the political destinies of the country. The foot of the rustic is ever turned to the marts of commerce and the busy gatherings of men. He comes with clumsy tread and homespun dress; but he takes the first place in the market and the synagogue. The millionaire dashes by in his splendid turnout; a raw, tall lad with a bundle of clothes on a stick looks on with wonder, and becomes in a few short years the employer of that man's children. As I heard an ardent educator lament in these halls a few months ago: "The farmer educates his boy off of the farm instead of onto the farm." The theory of the farmers is that the son who proposes to till the soil neither requires nor desires as high an education as the brother who intends to become a lawyer, a doctor or a merchant. Why, do not the principles of chemistry, of mechanics, and a knowledge of the higher mathematics, enter into the practical life of the farm? Give an equal number of cattle, sheep or hogs to each of two boys of like energy and natural ability, and the one who has the most through knowledge of biology or the science of life will show the better result, although his neighbor may say he had the "better luck." This is the useful view or the practical only. But why should not the farmer's son have as thorough an acquaintance with history, government

and society as any other citizen? Do you think, my agricultural friends, that there would be any occasion or necessity for an alliance, offensive and defensive, among agriculturists ten years hence, if the growing generation of farmers had the benefits of higher education and all that it implies or imparts? What a great advantage it would be to the State, in its material and social welfare, if this Agricultural College were training for the farm one thousand of our stalwart youth.

Yes, there is political and social need for higher education, especially in a government of the people by the people. It is difficult at best to discriminate between government and oppression, and equally nice is the distinction between liberty and license. Every educational institution, however, that is established throughout the land is an additional guarantee to the observance of the law and the preservation of order, is a strong bulwark to good government, and a safeguard to personal liberty. It is true that in this country the majorities rule, but the majorities are sometimes more tyrannical than despots. In a republic like ours there are many problems to be solved. It is of no benefit to us to know the mistake and weaknesses of those governments which have flourished and decayed in the past if we cannot take advantage of that knowledge to steer clear of similar breakers that may beset our own pathway. There is no occasion to be alarmed, or distrustful of the future of our institutions, but the great accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few, and the encouragement of dependency upon the government, together with the growing inclination to deprive the different

sections of this extensive country of the priceless privilege of home rule are, among others, some of the questions to be considered or errors to be corrected. Is there any reason why Missouri should not have a university to train statesmen, philosophers, scientists? To what is the great wealth of other and older States attributable? To greater and more diversified resources? To better climates? To a more intelligent or a more progressive population? Where could you find a more appropriate location for a university than in this beautiful city, and in the midst of this cultured community? Here are all the incentives to intellectual effort and the very atmosphere is conducive of thought.

When we think of how much has been accomplished here in the short space of fifty years and consider the vicissitudes through which Missouri has passed, we cannot but admire the wonderful progress that has been made. But much yet remains to be done. Never did an educational institution have a better field in which to labor. Here is a great commonwealth of inestimable resources which only await development to make Missouri the greatest State in the Union. Here is a population of over 3,000,000 souls and room and support for five times that number. Here is a school system unsurpassed and an enlightened public sentiment so favorable to education that it gives one-third of the State revenue to the maintenance of public schools. The students and the alumni who have gone from these halls for the past fifty years are shining examples and able advocates of the advantages here obtained, and constitute an army to battle for the welfare and the advancement

of their *Alma Mater*. With the good will of all right-thinking people throughout the State this University deserves, and I trust will receive, liberal aid from the next General Assembly that convenes at Jefferson City. Standing on the threshold of the second half century of the State University of Missouri, let us hope that five decades from now, when in 1940, on the anniversary of our independence as a nation, the centennial of this institution shall be celebrated, and when Missouri's 10,000,000 of population, developed resources and increased wealth shall have given her that position and influence in the nation to which she is entitled and for which she is destined, this University may have surpassed even the promise it gives to-day of being a model, far-famed institution of learning, with an able faculty of renowned thinkers, rich in a devoted attendance of earnest students and commensurate in all respects with the dignity and grandeur of the great commonwealth of Missouri.

LD3486
1890

Missouri. University.

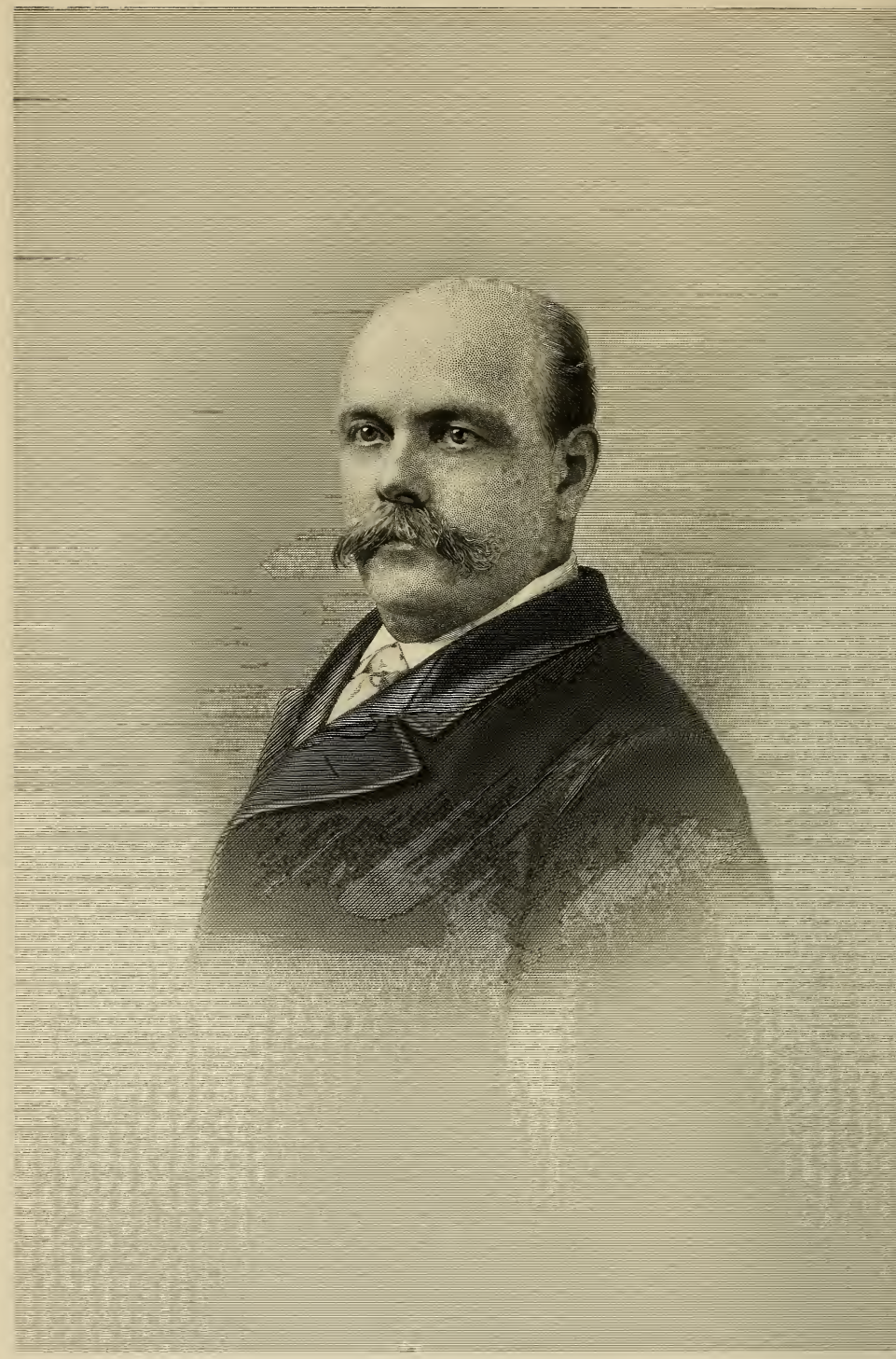
University of the state of Missouri. An account of the semi-centennial celebration of its founding at Columbia, Missouri, July 4, 1890, with oration and speeches, delivered on the occasion, and a list of the surviving donors, who, in 1839, subscribed $118,000 to secure its location and establishment ... Columbia, Mo., Herald publishing house, 1890.

111 p. illus., ports. 22½cm.

Printed by alumni and friends of the institution.

Card shelflist
11-20020

Library of Congress ~~LD3485 1890~~ C



L. M. Lawson

The Chairman in introducing Col. Lawson said:

Fellow Citizens:

I beg to introduce, as the next speaker on this program, Colonel Leonidas M. Lawson, of New York City.

Col. Lawson has claims to be heard by you and all the people of Missouri for many and varied reasons:

He is an alumnus of the University, of the class of '53; he was the youngest member of our General Assembly in the memorable session of 1860-61; a gallant soldier in the terrible contest that followed; has achieved distinction in this and distant lands; and now, a prominent citizen of a sister State, he comes with widely-extended experience of men and affairs at home and abroad, to tell us of his hopes for the future of our great State, of which he is a son, and, I firmly believe, still a loving and devoted son. And, further, there is an interest, almost dramatic, around a circumstance of the coming to the Territory of Missouri of Col. Lawson's grandfather, the Rev. Mr. Lawson, who, while camped at Cairo, Illinois, in 1804, awaiting the arrival of barges to transport his family to St. Louis, witnessed the evacuation of the last French post in Missouri (Bird's Point); the furling of the *Fleur-de-lis* and the unfurling of the stars and stripes west of the Mississippi River. And again,—In July, 1865, Col. Lawson, then a member of the Board of Curators of this University, offered the resolution appointing a committee, of which he was made chairman, to present a memorial to the General Assembly, urging the location of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, provided for by an act of Congress of July 2, 1862, in connection with, and as an integral part of, the University of the State.

This memorial, printed in the senate journal, contains the germ of every idea presented in the discussion of that great subject, which continued until the location of the College, as urged by that resolution, in 1870.

It is grateful to learn from the lips of your Chairman that something done by me has benefited this great institution of learning, but his mention of the fact serves to remind his fellow alumni that of her sons

none has given to the University so much time and labor and so valuable services as himself; services which history will record upon imperishable tablets with the pre-eminent achievements of James Sidney Rollins. Reversing the sentiment of the mother of Brasidas, it is bare justice to say of Robert Levi Todd: "Missouri hath no nobler son than he."

The barges which brought up the Mississippi and the Missouri the pioneers of this region had no names which have become historic, like the vessels which came to Jamestown with the first permanent English settlers of America, but no better or braver bands were borne on the decks of the "Susan Constance," the "Discoverer" or the "God Speed" than the men and women who came to Missouri in these primitive crafts.

The settlement and development of the commonwealth in which this University is situated furnish, as you will allow, an appropriate theme for this time and place. The marvelous story of the brave pioneers who led the way to this rich valley may fitly be told here at every Commencement and every anniversary. A native Missourian, proud of my State's history, and believing in her great future, I have chosen Missouri and the Mississippi Valley as a topic for the time allotted me in the exercises devoted to the commemoration of the first half century of the existence of my revered *Alma Mater*.

It is hard to realize, standing here to-day, in this brilliant center of one of the greatest states of the Union, that there are now living within her borders children of the men and women who inhabited this

valley when every acre of land lying between the summit of the Alleghanies and the shores of the Pacific, from the eastern coast of Florida all along the Gulf of Mexico, even to the uttermost end of the continent, belonged to Spain; that these same men and women saw the eastern half of the great valley conquered by Great Britain, only to be relinquished twenty years later to our new-born republic, barely one hundred years ago; hard to realize that there are still living on the soil of Missouri children of the men and women who brought from the banks of the Seine the civilization of France and planted it along the borders of our great western rivers, and who laid the foundations of all the proud commonwealths which now crowd our country from the banks of the Mississippi to the distant Pacific.

It is hard to realize that there are now living amongst us men and women who have seen the area of the United States extended from the eastern coast of Florida to the Rio Grande, from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and increased from 827,000 square miles in 1804 to over 3,600,000 at this time—men and women who, in their childhood, saw the Spanish and the French flags hauled down, and the stars and the stripes thrown to the breeze, in token of the accomplishment of one of the most momentous events in the history of mankind, the dedication of all this vast area, and of all America, to civil and religious liberty, to freedom, and to democracy—in token, too, of the triumph of manhood and the rights of man over caste and the pretensions of kings and emperors.

How impressive the fact that the two great actors in this mighty drama, on this almost boundless stage, were the two greatest men of their day,—Napoleon the impersonation of Cæsarism, and Jefferson the impersonation of democracy—of that beneficent democracy before whose radiant coming the shades of feudalism and oppression and wrong fled as the shades of night fly when the effulgent sun comes up from the east in his golden chariot, surrounded by the bright-robed hours of day and heralded by the morning star.

During all the years that have passed since Missouri became a part of the Union she has been one of the most prominent figures in every national contest. It was the question of admitting her to statehood in the Union that brought on the first great struggle between the North and South—between slavery and anti-slavery—and led to the enactment of the Missouri Compromise, whereby slavery was prohibited in the greater part of the Louisiana Purchase. It was her soldiers under Doniphan — one of whom has just addressed you, and one of whom is President of your Board of Curators—who, in 1846, conquered New Mexico, embracing not only that Territory but the greater part of Colorado, Utah, Nevada and Arizona. It was her soldiers under Price who held the conquered province in their firm grasp until Mexico relinquished it to the Union by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. It was upon her soil and on her borders that the final great contest between the North and the South, the death struggle between slavery and freedom was begun; when Kansas and Nebraska were fought for and lost to the South forever. It was on her soil that old

John Brown began his fight upon slavery in the States where it already existed, and lighted the flames of war, those fierce flames which enveloped the whole country in their wrath and consumed the fetters of every slave. And it was upon her soil that the first slaves that were ever forcibly emancipated by the federal government were set free and the doom of slavery irrevocably pronounced.

It was in Missouri, too, that the first battle of the war was fought and the first blood in that momentous strife was shed, and hers is the sad distinction to be the only State in which battles were fought between armies composed wholly of her own citizens.

It was Missouri that settled Oregon and gave to California the best of her pioneers and her first governor; and there is not a State or Territory between the Mississippi and the Pacific which does not owe to Missouri a great part of its prosperity. It was Missouri's great Senator, Thomas H. Benton, who was the foremost champion of the West in Congress, its most powerful advocate in the country, and the projector and earliest advocate of a railroad to the Pacific; and it was her hardy sons whose adventurous footsteps marked out the historic trails across the great plains and indicated the route for those iron trails that penetrate Mexico and extend to the Golden Gate, who have made the name of Pike famous throughout "all the broad border" and synonymous with everything that is brave and manly and with every virtue that adorns the frontier.

During this same time Missouri has grown to be the fifth State in the Union in point of population, and one

of the very foremost in all that constitutes a great and prosperous commonwealth. During this period also the valley of the Mississippi has become the center of the Union. When the Spanish and French flags were furled at St. Louis in 1804, and the flag of the Union hoisted for the first time on this side of the Mississippi, the center of population of the whole country was in the vicinity of Baltimore. Since that time it has been moving westward at the rate of more than fifty miles every ten years, till in 1880 it had passed Cincinnati, and is now half way between that city and St. Louis, which it will reach before the close of this century, there to remain for ages to come, with this great State as the everlasting center of the Union, of a Union which will ultimately extend from the Arctic seas to the Isthmus of Darien, and which will embrace within its happy borders the whole continent of North America. And what State could better be the center of such a grand confederation? Even now, in her youth, there are only four of all the States which have as many inhabitants; only two that have as many acres of land under cultivation; not one which expends as much money annually for the education of her children, and not one which is more prosperous, or whose people are more contented and happy. In all the Union there is not a State, nor in all the wide world a country, which can boast a more fertile soil or better climate or such majestic rivers; and what praise is there which we might not lavish on her people? Coming hither with all the Saxon's love of liberty, all his indomitable pluck and enterprise, the English-speaking conquerors of the great West felt from the beginning, and have

always felt, the humanizing influence of that graceful French civilization which had already taken possession of Missouri; and the blended races have produced a people who have every trait that distinguishes either Saxon or Celt, Englishman or Frenchman. Along with these are all of those hardy American virtues which are our peculiar heritage, chief among which is that sense of the dignity of man which makes it impossible for Americans to acknowledge fealty to any human master, or to be subservient to any privileged caste, but prompts them to claim and maintain that all men were created equal.

These progenitors of yours, these founders of Missouri, had thrown off before they came hither all obedience, even intellectual, to European notions and European ways, and had become American in the fullest sense of that glorious word. They found and they left upon the map of Missouri names which perpetuate the remembrance of the French settlement of the State—St. Louis, St. Charles, St. Joseph and Ste. Genevieve; but not even love of their old homes in far-off New England, New York, Virginia or Pennsylvania could induce them to give to their new settlements such servile names as Essex, Middlesex, York, Lancaster, King's, Queen's, Prince Edward, King George, King William or Princess Anne. They chose rather names redolent of the American soil—Columbia, Lexington, Liberty, Independence, Franklin, Washington, Jefferson and Boone.

It is not, however, the Missouri of the past of which I would speak, nor the proud and prosperous Missouri of the present; but of that Missouri of the

future, whose greatness and glory are just beginning to dazzle our minds.

Nature has fashioned her to be the central star in the galaxy of indestructible states which are to constitute an indissoluble union of all the North American peoples. Peerless in soil, in climate and in situation, she is the center of that unmatched system of rivers which makes the valley of the Mississsippi the fittest abode for civilized men that has ever been created. Compared with it what are the valleys of the Po and the Danube? What the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris, of the Ganges and the Nile? In all the world there is no such river as the Mississippi, not one like unto the Missouri; and yet these are but parts of that mighty river system to which belong also the Ohio and the Red, the Illinois and the Arkansas, the Tennessee and the Cumberland, and a multitude of lesser streams, each of them greater than the Seine or the Thames.

From the time of Laclede, from the time of La Salle, from the time of De Soto, from the dark ages of the unsearchable past, down to the day that Napoleon surrendered this great valley to Jefferson—down to the day that the Creator of all the world was ready to turn it over to the occupancy of *free men*, to be a possession unto them and to their descendants forever, the Mississippi and the Missouri had been flowing to the Gulf through limitless wastes and interminable forests, building up the delta of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf, and preparing a habitation for God's chosen people.

The Mississippi was still what it was when Hennepin, first of white men to search out its mysteries,

floated down its unknown current in his bark canoe. Then "The young Mississippi," says Parkman, "fresh "from its northern springs, unstained as yet by unhal- "lowed union with the riotous Missouri, flowed calmly "on its way, amid strange and unique beauties; a "wilderness clothed with velvet grass; forest-shadowed "valleys; lofty heights whose smooth slopes seemed "leveled with the scythe; domes and pinnacles, ram- "parts and ruined towers, the work of no human hand.

"The canoe of the voyagers, borne on the tranquil "current, glided in the shade of gray crags festooned "with honey-suckles, by trees mantled with grape- "vines, dells bright with the flowers of the white "euphorbia, the blue gentian and the purple balm, "and through matted forests where the red squirrels "leaped and chattered."

When La Salle, a few years later (1682), took up the work which Hennepin had laid down, he floated past the mouth of the Missouri, "whose headlong cur- rent, opaque with mud," thenceforth impressed on the smaller stream its own peculiar characteristics; past the Ohio bringing its own great tribute of waters to swell the now rapid current of the great Mississippi; floated along through wastes of impenetrable swamps, and dark forests "illimitably spread," whose only denizens were scattered tribes of savage Indians; past the Red River and down to the Gulf. The river was still what it had always been, since first the wild buffalo drank of the stream, one of nature's mighty forces doing evermore the Creator's will, but servant to no mortal man.

During all the time of the French and Spanish dominion no change was wrought in the river; very little in the bordering lands. With the purchase of Louisiana, in 1804, and the advent of the backwoodsmen of the Ohio, those founders of commonweaths, who boasted that they were "half horse and half alligator," there came the foreshadowing of a change. The country began to be Americanized, and to feel the impulse of our tireless American energy, and irresistible American enterprise. The Indian's canoe gave way to the white man's flat-boat, to his keel-boat and to his barge. But with these the great river played as men play with the toys of children. Man had not yet learned to subdue the mighty stream and to make it the servant of his will. The Almighty had not yet put into the hands of man the means to conquer it and to use it. But the time to do this was at hand. He had taken the country from kings and emperors, and delivered it to free men. These were rushing in to occupy it; and to subdue it they were extending their settlements in every direction, up and down the Mississippi, up the Missouri, everywhere. Flat-boats, and barges, and keel-boats, had been good enough in their day—good enough for the easy-going French trapper — and for the Spanish searcher after gold. When they were fortunate, they made their trips from St. Louis to New Orleans and back in five or six months. Sometimes the barges and the keel-boats came back, sometimes they did not; the flat-boats never returned. In the new order of things they were utterly out of place. The time had come when it was absolutely necessary for man to master the Mississippi, and to make it his servant, and to use this

mightiest force of nature for the convenience, the happiness, the civilization of man. On the Atlantic seaboard Fulton had just perfected his great invention, the application of steam to navigation. He had built a boat with which he could navigate the Hudson and the sluggish waters of the sea coast. Recognizing the greater field that lay before him in the West, he built at Pittsburg, in 1807, a steamboat—the Claremont—with which he steamed up and down the placid Ohio from Pittsburg to Louisville. Encouraged by this experiment, he built another boat, the Orleans, in 1812, and with it ran down the Ohio and down the Mississippi to New Orleans. But it was to no purpose that he tried to return. The boat could not stem the rushing current of the Mississippi. It never ascended its mighty stream. The river was still unsubdued. He tried again and again, but failed always, and could never construct a boat which could breast successfully the current of the Mississippi.

A young western man, Henry M. Shreve, who was familiar with the western rivers, who had traded in keel-boats and flat-boats along the Ohio and the Mississippi, and knew these rivers, saw how to adapt Fulton's invention to use in the West. He saw that the model of Fulton's boat must be radically changed, that its draught must be lessened, its weight decreased and its motive power strengthened. For Fulton's heavy low-pressure engines he substituted light, high-pressure engines, took the machinery out of the hold, and at last launched upon the waters of the Ohio the first western steamboat. Loading it with arms and ammunition for General Jackson, who was then preparing to

defend New Orleans against the British, he started down stream with his precious cargo, in the last days of 1814. He quickly reached New Orleans, and turned over the much-needed arms and ammunition to General Jackson. Then, at the request of the latter, he steamed down the Mississippi past the English batteries, and supplied Fort St. Philip with food and with munitions of war. The next day he returned safely to New Orleans and took part in the great battle. Shreve then ascended the Mississippi and the Ohio to Louisville in fifteen days, making the first trip up the Mississippi that had ever been made by steam. He had, in fact, solved the problem of steam navigation on the western rivers. The Almighty had taught man how to subdue those rivers to his will, and to make them his servants.

Next came the clearing out of the rafts, snags and sawyers which obstructed the navigation of the Mississippi and its western tributaries. This was done; and with its accomplishment began that era of unparalleled growth and unexampled prosperity which distinguishes the history of the great valley from 1820 to 1860. All the great rivers were crowded with steamboats, many of them paragons of beauty and fleetness. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville, St. Paul, St. Louis and New Orleans became great centers of trade; and numberless lesser cities crowded the banks of every navigable river, and the valley of the Mississippi already contained a greater population than the Atlantic slope.

Meanwhile, railroads had been invented, and were being built in every direction. The East saw that it was through their use that it could hold the West in commercial vassalage. Capital stretched out these iron

arms into every valley and into every city and every village, and dragged their substance eastward. The inventive faculty of man was tried to its utmost to perfect the means of railway transportation. The rivers were neglected, and, as a consequence, began to throw off the shackles which men had been putting upon them. Trade and travel, deserting them, began to follow the swift course of the railways. Then came the great war which closed them entirely and ruined the commerce of our inland seas.

In all this we see one of the myriad illustrations of the fact that there is unending warfare between man and the forces of nature, that victory crowns man only when he does his utmost to deserve success, and that she quits him when he ceases to exercise "unceasing vigilance." The dull clods refuse to yield grass or grain unless we till them, and sow them with seed. Who could expect the abounding Mississippi and the mighty Missouri to yield obedience to those who did not possess the will and the power, and who did not use them both, with "unceasing vigilance," to hold their mighty force in subjection?

As night follows day and day follows night in unending succession, so, in the struggle between man and the forces of nature, one invention follows another and the result is civilization. One illustration may suffice: A few years ago all the great naval powers began to build armored ships which were impervious to every known projectile. Straightway projectiles of greater force were invented which went hurtling through the heaviest armor. Heavier and stronger armor was

then devised and the contest was begun afresh ; and it goes on and will go on forever.

So with the rivers and with railways. The Creator gave to the people of this valley the most glorious waterways that gladden the earth. He gave them and all the rich lands on their banks and within their embrace ; the verdant waste of the prairies, those gardens of the desert ; the unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful, to you, His most favored people, upon the one condition that you should subdue the rivers and hold them in subjection. Your fathers followed His commands, and this great valley was converted into a boundless garden. You, deluded by the rich gifts which the East showered upon you, forgot your duty, loosened your hold upon the only half-conquered Mississippi, and have consequently lost a vast deal of the prestige and power which were yours twenty-five years ago, and which still belong to you of right.

That such a vast system of internal waters as that of the Mississippi and the Missouri and their confluents should remain without practical avail in this progressive era is more than a marvel, if looked at in the light of railroad competition. In the East even artificial waterways have held their own against the finest railways of the age. Look at the Erie Canal, built by the State of New York nearly three quarters of a century ago and still maintained by that commonwealth as a successful commercial enterprise, running parallel and in direct competition with the New York Central Railroad, acknowledged to be the best-equipped and managed road in this country. If such can be the case with a narrow and shallow ditch three hundred and sixty miles

long, what must be the future fate of the lordly streams of this valley when developed by a wise national policy with the federal government at the helm?

It is only within the last ten years that you have begun anew a contest with the mighty river. Men of intellect, capitalists, inventors, all western men, are now turning their thoughts, their deeds, their money, to the conquest of these great highways which nature has created for you with lavish beneficence. Who can doubt the result? Who can doubt that before the end of this century these great water-ways will have become the highways of the Union, and that the railways will have become their mere tributaries? The federal government is beginning to do its duty, and with the increased power of the valley in the next Congress it will do its duty with ever increasing vigor, and help the people of the West to conquer and civilize these great rivers, to make them what the Euphrates and the Tigris were to Babylon and to Nineveh, what the Nile was to Egypt, and what the Ganges has been to India for ages unknown. Yes, and a thousand times more; for what were all of these rivers to the Mississippi and the streams that flow into it? And when the wise policy of the Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, shall have given to us unrestricted and reciprocal commerce with the southern continent, these vast rivers which, in nature's providence, all flow southward, will greet a wave of unexampled affluence.

There are some of us who will see the Father of Waters leveed from the Ohio to the Gulf, and its flood of waters pouring in an unbroken current through deepened channels and reclaimed swamps, through

fields of corn and cotton and sugar, by white-walled villas, happy homes, and prosperous cities, bearing upon its broad and kindly bosom hundreds and thousand of steamboats, more beautiful and swifter than those "greyhounds of the ocean," which now make their run from New York to Liverpool in six days, with such regularity that one, defying storm and calm, may, on leaving St. Louis, telegraph to a friend in London the day and the hour when he will reach that metropolis.

What has been done on the ocean can more surely be done on our inland seas. A few years ago the finest and fastest steamships took from ten to fourteen days to make the trip from New York to Liverpool. Now, men grow impatient because it takes a steamship six days to make the same trip with twice as much freight and four times as many passengers as were carried ten years ago. In another year this time will be reduced to five days, and who can foresee what will happen in ten years?

Within that time you, too, will begin to grumble if you cannot make the trip from St. Louis to New Orleans in three days on steamboats which will excel in comfort, and safety, and elegance, every steamship which now floats on the Hudson, Long Island Sound or the Atlantic.

Recent investigations by the government show that there are along the Mississippi, between Ste. Genevieve and the Gulf, 23,000,000 acres of swamp lands that will be reclaimed by the improvements that are now being made; and that of these 2,000,000 acres are corn lands, 15,000,000 cotton lands and 6,000,000 sugar lands. Add these to the hundreds of millions of rich lands that lie along the 14,000 miles of navigable rivers that flow into

the Gulf through the Mississippi, and the valleys of the Nile and the Euphrates will, upon comparison with your great valley, dwindle into utter insignificance. And, yet, those valleys were the abodes of the most prosperous peoples of antiquity and the seats of its greatest and most enduring empires.

Let us remember, too, one great moral and political fact—the uniform tendency of all great rivers to bind together politically, commercially and socially all the people that live upon their banks. It has been so during all the ages of which we have any historical account. We saw it demonstrated during our own great civil war, when the rivers of the West held the States together in their endearing clasp. We see it every day, and all of us feel the tightening of the embrace of these rivers, as they bind us day by day, and year by year, more closely and more firmly to our sisters of the valley. Unlike the "*dissociabilis oceanus*," of Horace, they do not divide and dissever, but they bring together and hold in an indissoluble union the people who live in their valleys.

The population of the Mississippi Valley is to-day not more than forty to the square mile. Belgium has 480 and Massachusetts 225. Shall not many who listen to me now live to see as many people to the square mile in all this valley as now occupy the frozen hills and sterile lands of Massachusetts or the prince-ruled plains of Belgium? Are there not some here present who will live to see 100,000,000 free men living in the valley of the Mississippi, and to walk the streets of St. Louis and Kansas City when these cities shall be greater and more brilliant than the New York and London of to-day?

Finally, in casting the horoscope of the future of this imperial commonwealth, what will be the destiny of Missouri at the end of half a century, when the graduates of this University of the year 1890 shall have reached the allotted age of man? Situated at the heart of the continent, the center of its vital, productive and political forces, a conspicuous factor in all the sectional and national issues since she threw off her territorial government, Missouri, during nearly seventy years of statehood in the American Union, in peace or war, in conflict with savage life or passing through civil strife, presents already a startling and impressive chapter in modern history. What has been accomplished by those who came here as pioneers, or were or are native to these borders, remains to be written by historians of intellectual stature equal to that of the narrators of the Peninsular War or the Conquest of Mexico.

And, if there be a past so glittering with a pure and real American civilization, how shall we estimate her future development? The ideal in this grand valley has always been less than the real, fiction less than fact; yea,

> "'Tis strange but true; for truth is always strange;
> Stranger than fiction; if it could be told,
> How much would novels gain by the exchange."

That the great artery of the continent, the Mississippi, draining all the vast area between the Atlantic and the Pacific water-sheds into the Gulf of Mexico, will become the greatest internal highway of commerce since time began before the graduates of to-day shall reach the prime of life there is potent symptom and remarkable presage.

"I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be;
The first low wash of waves where soon
Shall roll a human sea."

The great alluvial empires outlying her banks have simply been scratched by the planter, the builder of cities, and the riparian engineer. Compared with the three great historic and fascinating streams of the Old World, the Mississippi stands supreme.

The Nile, which has not a tributary for over a thousand miles from the Mediterranean, flows through a desert with a fringe of soil a few miles wide under cultivation by artificial irrigation. The river belongs to the invalid, the pleasure-seeker and the Egyptologist. Lazy-moving palaces, inhabited by luxurious millionaires, float upon its surface; the ill-clad and hungry fellahin swarm along its shores, dwellers in mud habitations presenting the foulest forms of Oriental squalor, clumps of palm trees, Roman and Egyptian ruins at long intervals; and this is all of Egypt—the Egypt of 20,000 years of history.

And then the Danube, the great artery of travel through Southeastern Europe! It is necessary, in descending the stream to the Turkish frontier, to change steamers no less than six times in three days on account of the varying depths and shallows; while the Rhine, as anything more than a picturesque and historic water-way for travelers, is abandoned forever.

But our grand Mississippi system, with its source in northern rills among the mountains of Montana, and its wonderful affluents draining a territory of vast

extent, is not for the heyday of the tourist and the speculative scientist alone, but to bear swiftly on, in vast fleets of commerce, our products and manufactures to the busy marts of man. Mechanical triumphs are now going forward, and great squadrons of inland commerce will soon pit the river against the road, the steamboat against the iron horse! What cities, what temples shall garnish these shores!

And when the National Legislature awakens to the fact that the time is not distant when the States and Territories watered by the Mississippi system will be the dominant power of the continent by geographical necessity, with a people numbering 100,000,000 then will Congress provide the resources for the engineering, preservation, maintenance and extension of this unparalelled bounty of a beneficent Providence.

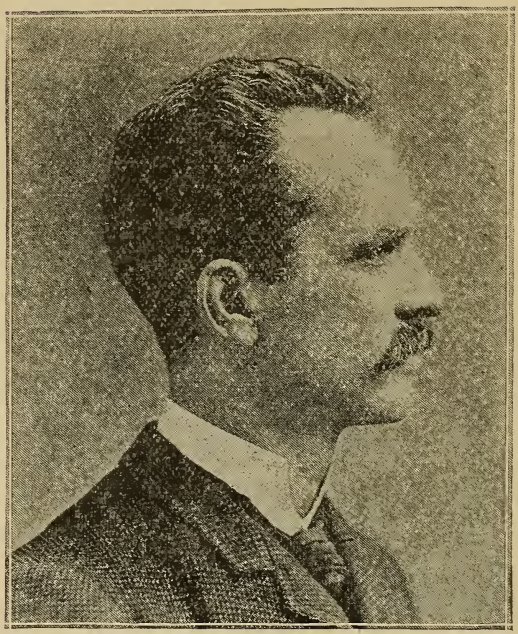
Fellow alumni, faculty, students and friends, permit me to felicitate myself upon the high honor offered me of joining in this day's observances, and to tender you thanks, greeting and salutation.

Introducing Judge Dilley, Mr. Todd said:

The Board of Curators, to whom the State entrusts the duty of caring for and directing the interests of the University—gentlemen selected for their intelligent devotion to the cause of higher education,—is represented by their chosen organ, Judge Dilley, whom I have the pleasure to present to you.

Hon. B. M. Dilley spoke extemporaneously for the Curators. He began by saying, that the speakers who had preceded him "had disobeyed the Bible injunction—they did not leave anything for the gleaners." He complimented Columbia and its "atmosphere redolent with culture." He intended always to help make a quorum by being found at Board meetings, and he thought that the Board intended to do its full duty by the institution. The Curators wished to secure the right man for President, no matter how long it took nor how much it cost. He did not care from whence the new President came or what his creed or politics. Judge Dilley spoke glowingly of Missouri's aid to education and of education's worth to the State, and urged in conclusion an active interest on the part of the friends of the University, in securing proper support and a liberal endowment for the institution.

It is a source of keen regret to all friends of the University that we cannot present Judge Dilley's speech in full. "He moved the crowd as if with electricity; "and so thrilling was his splendid eloquence and so "powerful the intellectual charm that the reporters, "themselves, pausing for a moment to get the run of "his address, were so captivated that they forgot to "take down his words." His was an able, effective and thrillingly eloquent speech, and fully sustained his reputation as "the orator of Northwest Missouri."



The Chairman in introducing Mr. Gardiner Lathrop said:

Fellow Citizens:

The name of Lathrop, "*clarum et venerabile nomen*" within these walls, has a charm possessed by no other name. Dr. John H. Lathrop was the first President here. I hope I may, without impropriety, be allowed here publicly to express my deep sense of gratitude to him, and my thankfulness that so much of my college life was passed under his immediate care and instruction, which did so largely mould my thought and life. It seems eminently proper that the voice of his only son should be heard here to-day. But when it is added that the son is a worthy descendant of a noble sire; an alumnus of the University, as likewise of Yale; a distinguished lawyer; an accomplished scholar; an active, valuable member of the Board of Curators, no more need be said to insure earnest attention to his eloquent words while he talks to us of "The Alumni and Our Alma Mater."

"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay," sings the poet.

Better half a century of University life, say I, than the accumulated wealth of the ages.

Alumni, *Alma Mater*,—children, mother! What have we received at her hands? Mental and, must not I also add, moral training?

Not so much knowledge, as the power to think, to learn, to acquire.

Not so much theology, religion, as character, right living.

We go out into the world, year by year, better equipped for the battle of life than our fellows. Not so well versed perhaps in the tricks of trade, in the arts of the charlatan, or the sharp practices of the pettifogger, but with a mind better able to grasp the problems as they are presented and solve them; better able to meet and to bear the disappointments of life with an equal mind, with constant resources within ourselves for enjoyment and consolation.

The educated man can always climb the heights at will, survey the landscape, escape from the toil and turmoil of the world, get away from the vexation and depression of defeat, and, "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife," seek comfort and repose.

For the great gifts which our mother has bestowed on us, how much we owe her!

We are her apostles sent out to show the world what her training can accomplish. We should strive to quit ourselves like men; by doing our duty faithfully in whatever sphere of life it may have pleased God to

call us unto; by furnishing an example to others in our life and conduct of the good the University has accomplished for us; by inciting the young in the various communities in which we live to seek the same fountains where we have drunk to such good purpose, and to induce their parents to give their daughters and sons the advantages of a college training which may have been denied to themselves.

But this is not all. We should ourselves keep the University spirit alive by frequent returns to the home of our mother. The young graduate will draw from the reunion of sisters and brothers new inspiration; the middle-aged will be kept in the beaten track of honor and loyalty and devotion, while the old, in breathing the pure atmosphere which surrounds the institution, will renew their youth with a principle more enduring than the elixir of the wisest of modern physicians.

Wherever graduates live in sufficient numbers, organizations should be formed to keep alive the flame of college life and kindle enthusiasm in the youth of the communities where their organizations may chance to be located. Heretofore, the alumni have been too small in numbers to accomplish great results, although they have done much. But now is the accepted time in the University's history; now is the day when its salvation and permanent prosperity may be secured.

And the alumni are in condition to do much. In almost every county of importance in this State are one or more graduates. Let them see to it that the Senators and Representatives in the Legislature of the State are committed to the cause of higher education.

Let every alumnus make it a point to be at the Capital when the bill for an endowment of the University comes up for consideration.

We have an able ally in the Chief Executive of the State. A united effort all along the line cannot fail. Public sentiment is with us. A closer connection between the University and the high schools of the State, so successfully inaugurated by the Faculty, has awakened a great feeling in the University's favor.

The year just past with its harmonious workings and good results makes the present a most auspicious opportunity to respectfully but firmly demand of the Legislature recognition of the rights of the institution.

We point with pride to her past. God knows I glory not alone in being the son of my foster mother but in having in my veins the blood of a father the best years of whose life were spent in laying broad and deep the foundations of our University. The dead in truth rest from their labors and we have entered into the fruits thereof. We can best honor their memories and pay tribute to their worth by making the institution they founded and successfully carried through the first half century of existence to increase in usefulness, to grow in strength, and to flourish like the bay tree.

But there is another way in which the alumni can help pay the debt they owe their *Alma Mater*, and that is by creating an alumni fund for the general uses of the University. Of course, this would be small in the outset but annual contributions from each alumnus, even though of limited amounts, would accomplish much good in helping support professors or tutors or purchasing new appliances in the various departments.

And then what grander monument could an alumnus leave than an endowment of a professorship in the University! More enduring than marble or granite, more gratifying to one's self, in the consciousness of having done a noble act, than in leaving a fortune to be wasted, perchance, by undeserving children. Then there is another avenue for a good work open to the alumni of the University. You all know that the public servants of the British Government, who have done their work for years faithfully and well, are cared for in old age from the public purse. You also know that not alone the soldier and sailor of our country, who have sacrificed health or limb in the country's service, receive an annual contribution from her bounty, but to the just judge who has passed upon the rights of men until his eye has grown dim or his step infirm the nation says, "You and yours shall be secure from want as long as you may live." So I think that, until the State takes appropriate action, the alumni should see to it, by the creation of a suitable fund, that no professor or instructor, who has taught year in and year out for a salary barely sufficient for comfortable support, should in his declining years be allowed to suffer for the necessities and comforts of life. How blessed such a gift would be, both to the giver and to the recipient! There may be some who have rendered good service for years within our college halls who possibly need such help right now. Let the fund be opened to-day and let it grow with a rapidity which will show that the hearts of our graduates are not slow to respond to the calls of those whose lives have been devoted to the upbuilding of the institution.

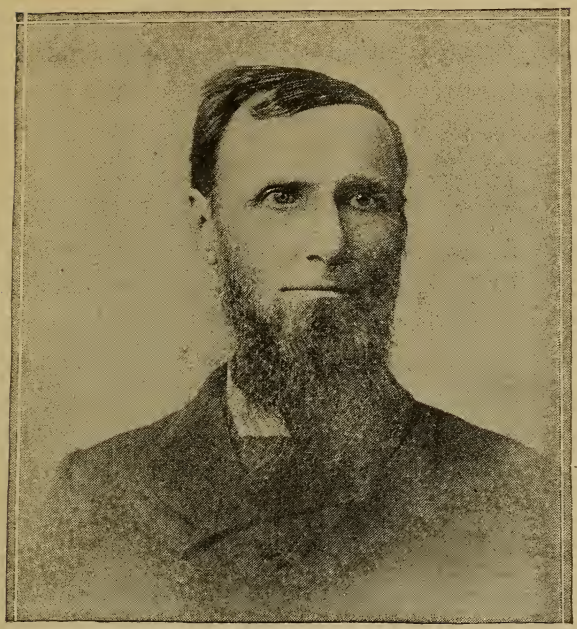
And our *Alma Mater!* We must love her and be devoted to her and work for her interests; but she also owes some duties to us. She must see to it through her proper officers that her funds are well administered; that her professors are men not only well educated, but who keep abreast of the times and maintain an active, enthusiastic interest in their work; that her students are zealous and well-behaved; and that her graduates, if not as distinguished in numbers as some of the other institutions of the country, will yet measure well up in the balances of technical learning and culture.

I believe in a close connection between the alumni and the University by representation in the Faculty. But let not the mere fact of one's being an alumnus be considered the only passport requisite to securing a vacant professorship. Post-graduate courses in our own University as well as in the largest and best institutions of Europe and America are open to every ambitious graduate, and when he makes his application let him come as well equipped as his fellow applicant, and then the fact of his being an alumnus should incline the scales in his favor.

In union, 't is said, there is strength, and it is as true in the life of the University as in every other department of human activity. If the mother and the children go forward together, hand in hand, animated by a common purpose, the success of the institution is assured, its prosperity certain, its increased and ever increasing usefulness attained beyond a peradventure.

Engaged in the service of elevating and enlarging the University, the life of the children will be sweetened and prolonged, while the eye of the mother will ever

grow brighter, her vision more extended, her step more elastic, her strength constantly renewed, and the youth of the land will flock to her feet to learn lessons of wisdom and instruction, from year to year, in numbers ever larger and larger, until the time when all the universities of earth shall become colleges in the one great University of Heaven, whose head shall be Jehovah!



The Chairman in introducing Dr. Fisher said:

Fellow Citizens:

Hitherto we have been addressed by gentlemen who spoke from the outside of this institution. Now we have the privilege of hearing words of weight and value from Rev. Dr. M. M. Fisher, for thirteen years the esteemed and learned Professor of Latin, and during the last college year Chairman of the Faculty, and acting President of the University, who will give utterance to a "voice from within." Dr. Fisher's life-long connection with colleges, great learning and conceded ability will command respectful attention, and his words will be full of cheer.

One mark of the last half century has been the love of money, and this is in a peculiar sense the land of the dollar. Right in the midst of this money-loving, pushing and restless age this University was born. Much is

said about the survival of the fittest. What has this University accomplished to entitle her to a place among American schools? What has she done to merit existence at all?

HAS THE UNIVERSITY PAID?

What answer have fifty years to make?

This institution was modeled after the University of Virginia, and, before telling what we have done, let us see what our model has done for Virginia, for America, for humanity. From 1825 to 1874, in round numbers 50 years, that university had 9,160 students. Of these 1,935 became lawyers, 2,090 became doctors, 265 ministers of the gospel, 80 engineers, 100 editors, 1,000 teachers, 1,110 became farmers, 167 judges, and many of them of great distinction, 348 have been members of the legislature, 30 were generals, 59 became authors, 8 attorneys-general, 22 mayors of cities, 5 secretaries of state at Washington, 11 have been consuls, 13 governors and lieutenant-governors, 93 members of congress, 7 cabinet officers other than secretaries of state; 1,485 of them emigrated to other States, mainly to Maryland and Missouri, and everywhere became leading men; of the present faculty of 19, 12 are alumni; of the 55 full professorships since 1826, 20 have been filled by alumni.

Col. Venable says: "Wipe out the foreign mis-"sionaries of the Southern Presbyterian church who "are university men, and you almost destroy the enter-"prise." Three per cent. from a non-sectarian institution and founded by Jefferson have become ministers. Look at the kind of men: There are Bishops Key, Galleher, Dudley, Doggett and Peterkin; there are

Broadus and Dabney, and Sampson, and Briggs, and Whitsett, and Crawford H. Toy, a roll of giants; among its 1,000 teachers are Price, and Wilson, and Garnett, and McCabe, and Harrison, and Norwood, and McGuire, and Blackford, and Abbott. and Fleet, and Allen, and Bingham, peers of the strongest and best; in the list of its statesmen are Hunter, and Toombs, and Seddon; among its authors are Edgar A. Poe and Dr. Dabney, who in his blindness brings before us the "Blind old man of Scio's rocky isle." Emerson says: "An institution is the lengthened shadow of one man." What a shadow has been cast by Thomas Jefferson! Virgil's lines spring to memory:

> "In freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbrae
> Lustrabunt, convexa polus dum sidera pascet,
> Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt."

No wonder in battling for such a university Cabell should write to Jefferson in these words: "I returned "hastily over stormy rivers and frozen roads to rejoin "the band of steadfast patriots engaged in the holy "cause of the university." Sophocles once asked in a line that comes ringing down the ages: "Is she not worthy of gaining golden honors?" The whole country answers, "yes." But stop a moment. In 50 years that university through its faculty sent forth to the world 250 works, embracing Latin, Greek, philosophy, law, chemistry, geology, agriculture, etc., in fact on every subject taught in our best colleges and universities. Who does not know McGuffey's Readers and Venable's Mathematics?

No State has better understood how to raise up a race of great men among her sons than Virginia. That

State has given to her university a grand total of $1,944,304, has given free tuition to 1,081 students and has boarded a large number free of charge. But there has been brought into and retained in the State by means of the university, $14,476,800. The actual money gain to the State has been $12,532,496. Has that university paid?

Now let us look at home. What have we done? What is our record? Here it is. Within these halls in 50 years have been 9,000 students—over one-half of these have been here in the last 15 years. Of these, 500 have taken the regular college course. Of the 500, 75 became teachers, 12 ministers, 20 bankers, 12 editors, 20 merchants, 134 lawyers, 50 farmers, and 30 became doctors, while the remaining 147 followed other vocations. Besides these we have had 1,550 professional graduates, as follows: 366 lawyers, 305 normal graduates, 72 in agriculture and horticulture, 585 in medicine, 80 in civil engineering, 21 topographical engineers, 85 surveyors, 25 mining engineers. Whole number of graduates, 2,050. Two-thirds, or 6,000 students, have come from the farm. In 1881, by careful investigation, it was found that of the students then in our classes 35 per cent. earned their own money and were self-supporting, 20 per cent. were the children of parents in very moderate circumstances, and the remaining 45 per cent. were from families of greater financial ability. Adopting this as a standard, we reach this result: Of the 9,000 who have been here, 3,150 have been dependent on their own exertions, 1,800 have come from the families of the poor, while the rest, 4,050, have had more means. Four thousand nine hundred and fifty, largely

over one-half, have come from the ranks of the poor. This has not been the rich man's school, nor yet the poor man's school, but it has been Missouri's school, a school for all.

Here for fifty years Greek has met Greek, the rich and poor have mingled together in the arena of mind, and some of the brightest shields have been worn by the sons and daughters of Missouri's poor.

Look again; we have sent out 500 professional teachers, and some are among the best in America; there are Rogers, and White, and Haynes, and Lamkin, and Phillips, and Ridgway, and Johnston, and Lowry, and Lynch, and a long list who are the peers of any.

But besides these we have sent out another 500 who never did graduate but who have acquired the right to be called good teachers. They toil in the common school, high school, in all grades of schools, and have won their laurels and deserve them.

We have reached thus the farm-house, the hamlet, the town, the city, the whole Commonwealth and have done our part to cement our people into one common brotherhood. The Alpine shepherd winds his horn on the Alps, and the notes fly from peak to peak, are echoed from height to height, pierce the caverns, and float in mellow cadences over distant valleys. So the influence of the State University has permeated every part of the Commonwealth and has yielded a rich harvest. The University of Virginia boasts, and justly, too, of her statesmen, generals, legislators, her men of might in all vocations. We, too, have our congressmen, legislators, judges, lawyers, business men, doctors, editors, merchants, ministers, generals, men who are in the

front rank of their callings both at home and abroad. A proud record could be read here, did time permit. A volume could be filled by the achievements of those trained in these halls.

Two hundred and seventy-three citizens of the State have served as curators, many of them the most gifted, honored, excellent and able men of their day. Two hundred men have belonged to the faculty. They taught here 1,036 years and brought to their chairs the aggregate experience of 3,000 years. Its Presidents, Lathrop, Shannon, Hudson, Minor, Read, Laws, have been among the giants and their voices will never cease to echo along these corridors. Twenty-four of the 200 are gone in body but are present in influence. What a roll-call of our dead! Lathrop, Hudson, Shannon, Shields, Matthews, Price, Read, Bingham, Krekel, Ficklin, Bliss, Arnold, Hanna, McDowell, Stevens, Hodgen and Mary B. Read.

> "Dead, but sceptered sovereigns, who still rule
> Our spirits from their urns."

This temple of knowledge has not been finished with untempered mortar, neither has unbeaten oil fed the lamps in the holy place. As to the living members of the faculty I need not speak, they need no encomiums. Some are gone: Swallow, Minor, Norwood, Root, Ripley, Hosmer, Twining, Duncan, Laws, Tracy, McAnally, Sanborn, Thomas, and many others, noble men and true. Sixty members of the faculty are authors, and some of them have won not only a national, but an international, reputation. Thirteen men of the present faculty have won distinction by their writings. Some are inventors whose names are destined to immortality.

In 1845, Dr. Anthony W. Rollins gave $10,000 for the benefit of students of Boone County, unable to educate themselves. That fund now amounts to $40,000; sum available annually about $2,000; sum disbursed in 25 years $37,500; the number who have received assistance is about 825. Here is a monument to Dr. Anthony W. Rollins more lasting than brass, and every year will embalm his memory afresh.

It is fitting that the most untiring and eloquent friend of the University should be the son of its early benefactor. James S. Rollins never taught in the class room, yet his brilliant oratory reached every part of Missouri. Almost every movement for the University's good for 50 years felt the touch of his masterly hand. When old age was upon him his zeal was as ardent and his efforts as great as ever. He gave his life to the University. One of the last acts of his life was to establish six scholarships open to all students—an incentive to lofty acquirements to the latest day. He is gone; voices from within will ever herald his deeds. The mantle of his friendship rests on the shoulders of his sons.

Here we have father and son united in heart and deed in a noble work, going hand in hand down the centuries and gladdening the hearts of generations yet to be.

Since 1868, 1,500 young men have boarded in the Club Houses furnished by the State.* Many of the

* The following are the charter members of the First University Boarding Club, organized in the fall of 1868: Clark Craycroft, lawyer, Joplin, Mo.; S. C. Rogers, lawyer, Clinton County, Mo.; James Dryden, lawyer, Carthage, Mo.; Randall Dryden, lawyer, Pittsburg,

most gifted minds have been found in their ranks. They may well be proud of their record. Their average expense per week has not exceeded $1.75, thus saving for each student $100 a year. Amount saved in 22 years, $150,000. The State in providing these Club Houses has enabled worthy men of limited means to accomplish with $150,000 what otherwise would have required $300,000; has diminished expenses one-half, or in other words has enabled young men to do what would simply have been impossible otherwise. Our new Club House cost $20,000. It was full all last year and helped to economize to the extent of $9,000. Who will say that the State's money was not wisely spent? Another fact: Under an unwritten law the Board in the last 25 years has given free tuition to over 600 needy students. Here again a generous hand has been open to a large number, dispensing among the worthy over $12,000. These voices from within have never been heard before; but, being heard, they cannot but bind the hearts of our people to their University.

First. Here then is a voice from the 9,000 students, the 273 curators, the 200 instructors, who have labored here. A voice from the living, a voice from the dead, a voice from the printed page, all "Voices from Within." In the palaces of the Cæsars in Rome we find stamped bricks bearing the names of Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Nero, Diocletian and others, telling the age of the

---

Kansas; Joseph Anderson, lawyer, Keokuk, Iowa; James Cooney lawyer, Marshall, Mo.; James R. Huffaker, physician, Brookfield, Mo.; Benjamin Craycroft, physician, Chillicothe, Mo.; Monroe Johnson; J. T. Ridgway, principal, Kansas City, Mo. To the last gentleman we are indebted for the list of those engaged in a movement that has met with marked success.

brick and building. It has been said that if the University of Virginia were torn down the name of Jefferson would be found on every brick. So here; if this temple of learning were torn down, the names of Rollins and Lathrop and Shannon, Hudson and Read and S. S. Laws would be found on every brick.

This is our semi-centennial day, and many a star glitters in our crown of rejoicing, but how many of these stars were set there by Dr. Laws, still living and strong and vigorous, as in other days, but absent. But for him the rejoicing of this day would be impossible. We have no time now to speak of his devotion, his trials, his successes. The State knows them by heart. The eagle is now abroad in her flight from whose pinion is to come the quill that will chronicle the deeds of our presidents, living as well as dead, and imbed them in the corner stone here, and in the hearts of Missouri's coming millions for all time.

We have spoken mainly of the dead, but less could not be said of what the illustrious man still living has done for the State of his adoption.

Another face is missed to-day, whose smiles have come like a benediction at these annual gatherings at Missouri's educational Mecca. I refer to Mrs. Lathrop, wife of the first president, and may I not commission her honored son to bear to his mother the gratitude, veneration and tender memories that spring unbidden in our hearts on this joyous day? In a casket we inclose a like tribute to another, who for thirteen years honored this community and University family with the gentlest and noblest graces that exalt the Christian woman. I mean Mrs. Laws.

Second. Such advantages as are found here for economy cannot be paralleled in America. Tuition is nominal. Average expense of last year $200. The State spends $6 where the student spends one in his education. Average age of students for 15 years past over 20. This voice of economy must be heard and will be heard.

Third. We have learned what kind of material Missouri has in her youth. We are 3,000,000 strong; one-fifth or more than 600,000, not fighting men, but bright, ambitious and often gifted sons and daughters. The talent they display, the scholarship they get justify all the outlay and a thousandfold more. A few years ago a boy came here on foot from the Arkansas line carry his worldly all in a knapsack on his back; he stayed four years and went away carrying a gold medal. His name was Stubblefield. Other States have shared our efforts, for we have drawn from 20 States. And why not? We are growing. Our first graduating class was 2, *par nobile fratrum*, our last class 169. Both members of the first class still live, both have kept up their scholarship; both stand high in their vocations, one a supreme judge of Louisiana, and the other an honored citizen of Missouri, and the presiding officer on this occasion.

Our ideas too are growing.

We have had nearly 500 girls, and in health, endurance, intellectual ability, scholarship and success they have been a match for Missouri's sons and often more than a match, and that too on the fields of oratory. We were pioneers in co-education. Our girls have held their place so modestly, so becomingly, so triumphantly that there has never been the shadow of a reason for

regretting the step taken in their admission. All America has since done the same.

All of these facts go to prove that this University has not been cut off from the throbbing life of the people for whom and by whom it was founded.

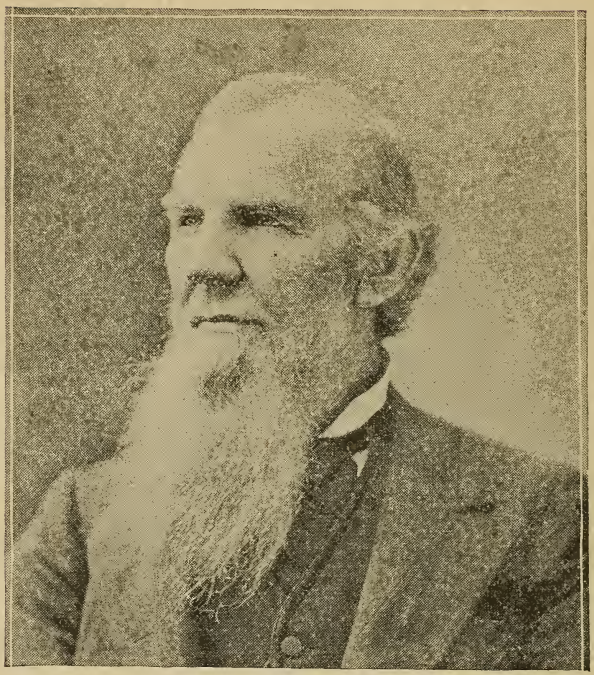
We are at peace within. As to politics and sectarianism we are as far above the hustings and the wrangle as the fabled gods on the summit of the ancient Olympus. I have never seen it otherwise.

Last year was one of harmony, hard work, self-denial and success. In an experience of 30 years I have never known a more devoted, earnest, enthusiastic faculty. This is said not for my sake, but for the sake of faithful colleagues who deserve and have received the thanks of the Board of Curators.

FACULTIES MAKE UNIVERSITIES.

When Xenophon was leading his 10,000 Greeks in his immortal retreat, one day as the head of the column ascended a hill the soldiers began to shout, "*Thalassa!*" the sea, the sea. As the tired ranks came up they all joined in the glad cry—"*Thalassa! thalassa!*" That meant for them Greece, home, safety. Our advance column is climbing the hill. No better board has ever led us—true, conscientious, enlightened, determined; we have a governor manly, fearless, far-seeing, active, friendly, and when he is called to read the handwriting on the walls of the capitol next winter he will translate thus: Bill giving $2,000,000 endowment to the University passed unanimously.

See sketch of University of Virginia by Dr. Adams of Johns Hopkins University. The statistics touching the University of Missouri are not strictly exact in some instances, but the most reliable accessible under the circumstances.



The Chairman in introducing Col. Switzler said :

Fellow Citizens:

It would be to "paint the lily" to add aught beyond the mention of his name in introducing Col. William F. Switzler, for nearly half a century the unswerving, tireless friend of the University, repeatedly a member of its Board of Curators, legislator, member of Constitutional Conventions, journalist, and of national fame as Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, who will discuss "The Early Trials and Triumphs of the University"

Mr. President, Ladies and Fellow Citizens:

The Committee having in charge the exercises of this occasion request me to submit a short paper on the early trials and triumphs of the State University. With

some reluctance I consent to undertake the responsible duty; and the first thing that confronts me is the fact that the entire field has been occupied by skilful gleaners leaving me the difficult task of discovering, as best I may, scattered here and there over its surface, a few well-developed heads of grain worthy of the garner.

All the institutions and industries established by man are in some respects amenable to the same law of development which influences and controls his individual movements.

There is no development of elevated human character without trials, sacrifices and disappointments. Trials precede triumphs, and seem through all human history essential to them, and as compensations for them. They are disciplinary and educational agents without which no great advance can be made in the development of the forces which constitute the warp and woof of human character. "No cross, no crown," is written on the face of all history; and it is therefore safe to affirm that no man has ever achieved distinguished success and great usefulness whose earlier life was not beset by serious privations and trials.

It will appear, in reviewing the lives of the great and good of our own age and country, and of other times and other lands, that trials perform the same office in the development of the higher attributes and the more attractive graces of character that the plough and harrow and rake perform in bringing forth seed time and harvest for the husbandman. These illustrations, by a license of speech, embody the law of true development, both in respect to ourselves and to the institutions which we may establish.

Judged by this law, and reviewing the remarkable history of the early trials of the University of Missouri, we do not know at which most to marvel, the fact that the institution was able to stem the tide of financial embarrassment, popular ignorance, official indifference and open opposition during the incipient stages of its existence, or that in spite of all opposing forces it presents itself to-day, at its first Semi-Centennial Anniversary, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." To recall the words of Shakespeare:—

> "Can such things be
> And overcome us like a summer cloud,
> Without our special wonder?"

It may be claimed that much of its success is due not only to its early trials, but to the remarkable sacrifices of time and money made by its true friends to maintain it; for it ought to be proclaimed on this day with the voice of a trumpet, and in words never to be forgotten, that from the gray dawn of the morning of July 4, 1843, when the edifice was dedicated, and the glittering spire of the new dome of the University first kissed the light of day, its true friends were animated by an unwavering faith, amounting almost to inspiration, that the institution would finally triumph over all opposition; that the bright banner of success would gaily glitter in the sunlight and float in triumph amid the plaudits of an admiring people as it does to-day.

Some of the history to which it is proper reference should be made on this occasion will be to many an oft-told tale.

Nothing connected with the University is more familiar to intelligent people than its origin; its legis-

lative inception; the point of time and the provision of law from which it was evolved, and yet, in order that we may preserve appropriate historical continuity, those who honor me with attention to this paper, or who hereafter may read it, should be reminded that, according to the sixth section of the act of Congress of March 6, 1820, which was passed to enable the people of the Territory of Missouri to form a constitution and government, with a view to admission to the responsibilities of statehood in the American Republic, Congress granted the State 72 sections, or two entire townships, of public land (46,080 acres), for the use of a seminary of learning, to be appropriated solely for the use of said seminary by the Legislature thereof. These lands were among the most fertile and eligibly located in the State, and, therefore, the most valuable; and, had their sale been successfully administered, would have furnished the University a large endowment. Of course the lands were valueless to the institution unless sold and the proceeds appropriated for its maintenance according to the terms and conditions of the grant.

On December 31, 1830, the Legislature of Missouri passed an act authorizing the sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, of the seminary or university lands, upon the condition, however, that they should not be sold for less than two dollars per acre.

It was provided by law that no part of the proceeds of the sales of the lands should be appropriated, principal or interest, for the benefit of the University until the sum reached $100,000, and was invested in the stock of the State Bank of Missouri. In 1842 the investment reached the $100,000 limit, and annually thereafter the

earnings of this fund, consisting of interest on the bank stock, were applied to the support of the University.

For the first twenty years of the existence of the institution, that is from 1842, when the first bank dividend of $1,662 was paid to the treasurer of the institution, to the $11,000 paid in January, 1863, the aggregate dividends amounted to $216,962, or an average of only $10,843 per year to support and maintain a great University in one of the great States west of the Mississippi.*

This recital shows that among the early trials of the institution was not only the comparatively small sum for which the lands sold, but also the small dividends realized annually on the investment in bank stock.

To these two serious trials may be added a third, namely, the remarkable, unexplained and wholly unjustifiable disregard by the Legislature of Missouri for more than twenty-five years of the constitutional obligation to respect the plighted faith of the State, given to Congress in the acceptance of the land grant, and by a provision in the organic law of 1820 to maintain the University.

The failure of the State Bank to declare the expected and much needed dividends, supplemented and intensified by the inexcusable and continued neglect of the Legislature for more than a quarter of a century to appropriate a single dollar for the support of Missouri's only institution of learning, of necessity remitted to the board of management, and to its struggling and starved faculty of instruction, the duty of maintaining

*Report of the State Auditor, John Walker, 1885-6, pp. 274-277.

it, not only without adequate funds but without favorable legislative recognition or proper sympathy.

It will go into the history of the Commonwealth, and into the history of its only University—indeed, the discreditable record has already been made in ineffaceable characters, that for the first quarter of a century of the life of this institution, legislature after legislature convened at the Capital, took the oath of office to support a constitution which imposed the obligation forever to encourage schools and the means of education; that legislature after legislature met and annually made appropriations to support the penitentiary and the various eleemosynary institutions of the State and adjourned without taking into the palm of its hand and offering to the University even the pittance necessary to pay for its postage stamps. And this extraordinary indifference was manifested towards this institution notwithstanding the fact—a fact which for all of these years blazed forth in letters of livid light across our whole heaven,—that the people of Boone County, in less than twenty years after the admission of the State into the Union, voluntarily contributed, out of their own scanty fortunes, nearly $120,000 to erect for the youth of the State, and for the generations that are to follow, this University building, the cost whereof, even to the amount of a single dollar was not borne by the taxpayers of the Commonwealth. But

> "There is some soul of goodness in evil
> Would men observingly distil it out."

It is not only a remarkable, but a pleasant incident in the history of the University of Missouri—Missouri,

a part of the Louisiana Purchase acquired by Mr. Jefferson—that the distinguished honor belongs to her of laying, July 4, 1840, the corner stone of the first State University west of the Mississippi River, and that before the lapse of a half century the tomb-stone carved from the native granite of the Old Dominion, and erected over the remains of Jefferson at Monticello, was brought to this Campus and planted within fifty paces of the very spot on which the corner stone was laid.

These were among the early trials of this institution. But they were not all of its trials. Others of a serious and embarrassing character followed in the train of those noted. It was often without means with which to pay even the small salaries of the president of the institution, or the members of the faculty, or the current and unavoidable expenditures of the most economical administration.

And these early trials were also seen in the small library, which in the number of its books was not equal to that of some of the private gentlemen of fortune who then lived in the State, while its chemical and philosophical apparatus, and other aids to education, were far below the wants of the institution. When compared with what in these respects it can now boast the inquiry is suggested how was it possible that Lathrop, and Shannon, and Hudson, who were the early Presidents of the University, and the friends of the institution, headed by James S. Rollins, kept it afloat in the surging sea of popular indifference and legislative disloyalty?

That the institution did ride the storm more or less successfully, and indeed more or less gloriously, will be regarded as among the triumphs of its early manhood.

The prescribed limits of this paper forbid any elaborate notice of the sacrifices which were made by its friends during its earlier history. There is one fact, however, of marked significance, because it denotes the spirit of the time and of the actor, and which amid the rapidly occurring events of the age in which we live has been almost if not entirely forgotten, namely, that the first President of the University, John H. Lathrop, the thoroughly furnished scholar, Christian gentleman, and personally perhaps the most popular of all our presidents, realizing the serious financial trials through which the institution was passing, and that there was not money in the University treasury with which to pay the salaries of his co-laborers in the faculty of arts, and knowing that the University warrants were offered on our streets at a large discount, voluntarily proposed to the Curators that they reduce his salary, then only about $2,500 annually, to $1,250—an example of self-sacrifice and devotion to the institution unparalleled, so far as I know, in the history of the universities of America.

And this is one of its early trials and triumphs.

But among its greatest triumphs, achieved in the midst of discouragements and difficulties without number, may be noted its early graduates, academic and professional, from the ranks of whom, without enumerating all of them by name, have come some of the most distinguished ministers, lawyers, physicians, teachers, politicians, bankers and business men of our State.

We learn from the sacred writings that the Lord commanded Moses to make the breastplate of judgment with cunning work, that the names of the children of Israel be inscribed thereon, and that Aaron wear it upon his heart for a memorial.* In like manner, the University of Missouri, recalling the common trials and perils and discouragements through which it passed with its early graduates, will wear their names upon its heart as a memorial of the triumph it achieved in granting its highest honors to those who have so courageously won and so worthily wear them.

* * * * * *

On the occasion of laying the corner stone, Hon. James L. Minor, then Secretary of State during the gubernatorial term of Lilburn W. Boggs, delivered an address, the only copy of which perhaps extant is in the volume I hold in my hand. It has lost none of its interest by the lapse of fifty years; for it is an able, concise and appropriate production—historical, didactic and prophetic. It occupies only seven pages of a pamphlet of ordinary size, and if there were time I know of no paper which would prove more interesting, if read in full, to this audience.

The first portions of the address are devoted to a discussion of the importance of the universal diffusion of education among a people who aspire to the highest citizenship, and upon whom rests the responsibility of maintaining inviolate "the spirit of the federative "structure of our compact, and the rights of the par-"ties who compose it."

*Exodus, Chapter 18.

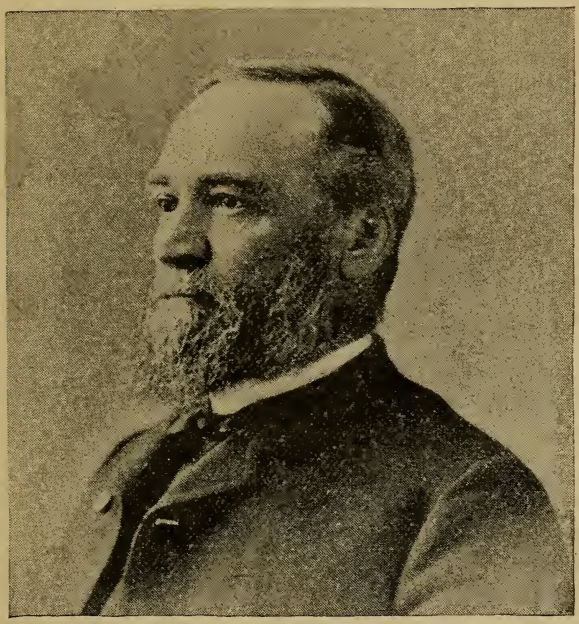
Great prominence was given, and very justly, to the importance and value of instruction in the elements of political economy and the principles of constitutional law. Familiarity with these principles among a people who are to solve the experiment of self-government he regarded as the sheet-anchor of our hopes and a guarantee of the permanence of our institutions.

Placing in the foreground general instruction in the usual academic courses, as of the first importance to American youth, he proceeded likewise in the spirit of prophecy to indicate that the professional chairs of medicine and law and pedagogics would, in due time, be established in the University. Referring to the inexhaustible agricultural and mineral wealth of the State, and to the possibilities which beckon our people to the race for the acquisition of wealth, and emphasizing the obligation imposed upon the Legislature by the State constitution, which declares that "schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged," he closes his address by asking:—

"Shall our State shrink from entering into this "noble contest between virtue, intelligence and liberty "on the one side, and depravity, ignorance and misrule "on the other? Shall it be frightened by the paltry "expense which the infancy of its institution may cost? "and shall it ever be reduced to the miserable and falla- "cious policy of supposing itself happy and prosperous "when its coffers are filled with gold and silver, and "its people perhaps ignorant and depraved? And shall "the mistaken hand of frugality close its eyes against "the evident means of advancing its people's prosperity, "and cause it to disregard the very principle on which

"it was founded, the promotion of its people's happi-
"ness. No, I trust, never. I fondly anticipate that
"the minds of our lawgivers will be directed to the
"fullest extent by the spirit of the age; that their
"action will be so regulated as to sustain the principle,
"now sanctioned by universal experience, that the most
"intelligent people are the happiest and freest, and
"that civil liberty and intellectual light are one and
"the same thing. With the resources which it pos-
"sesses, and with this principle fully encouraged, the
"mind is delightfully bewildered in the contemplation
"of the greatness to which our State is destined.
"Peace and happiness, morality and virtue, liberty and
"plenty, will start up as the combined and beautiful
"result, and they who have encouraged this union, who
"have blended their efforts for the advancement of this
"cause, who have urged its promotion, by their untir-
"ing zeal, as the best interest of our land, will have
"achieved for themselves a renown which faction can-
"not blight, and envy cannot wither—a renown that
"will ever freshen as education is extended and liberty
"advanced,—a renown that is the more desirable
"because it is bloodless and unaccompanied by human
"misery. Such will be regarded as the true philan-
"thropists and patriots of our country. Their services
"will be the universal happiness of their countrymen,
"and their reward

"To read their history in a nation's eyes."



JUDGE JOHN HINTON,
President of the Board of Curators.

A SKETCH.

John Hinton was born July 1, 1818, at Folly Castle in Petersburg, Va. He was the third son of Captain John and Martha N. (Gill) Hinton, only daughter of Major Erasmus Gill, of the Va. Cavalry of the Revolution, and Sarah N. Gill, all natives of Va. The Hintons are one of the oldest families of the Old Dominion, being traced back to 1620, and on both sides we find the purest patriotic blood. Nobility of character and a brave and generous spirit were a portion of Judge Hinton's heritage.

Judge Hinton was educated at Jonathan Smith's Academy in Petersburg, in the various branches of an English education, till his fifteenth year. Then, desiring a practical business training, he entered

a large counting house in Petersburg. In 1838 he came to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in land speculations till 1841, then, to Boone County, Mo., where he followed the tobacco business and steam-boating till 1846.

He went into the Mexican War as a private in the 1st regiment Mo. mounted volunteers, Doniphan's famous regiment; in it was appointed sergeant major, and in December, 1846, was elected 1st lieutenant in Co. G.; was soon detached and served in the same capacity in Reid's Cavalry until the close of his time of service, always with bravery and distinction. In 1847, Gov. King appointed him aide with the rank of Colonel. Then engaging in general business at Rocheport, he also served for nearly two terms as a director of the Fayette branch of the State Bank of Mo. From 1857 to '68, he had a varied experience as a business man in Rocheport, St. Louis, Omaha, and as first clerk on various steamers which plied the Mo. and Miss. Rivers from New Orleans to Fort Benton.

He served most acceptably as a Curator of the State University from 1875 to '78; and for several years thereafter was lecturer on probate law and practice in the University.

While in St. Louis in 1840–1, Judge Hinton read law in the office of Hon. Montgomery Blair, and for 30 years thereafter he was accustomed to occasionally dip into Coke and Blackstone, not omitting the Statutes of Mo., with which last works he became quite familiar. In 1872, he was elected probate judge of Boone County on the Democratic ticket, and has since been successively re-elected to the same office without opposition. His great excellence and distinguishing characteristic is the sharpness and clearness of his perception and judgment, thus rendering him accurate and correct as a business man, acute, logical, and even profound as a judge. Occasionally Judge Hinton's rulings have been reversed by the Circuit Court, but in every such case, when appealed, the Supreme Court has invariably reversed the Circuit Court and sustained Judge Hinton's decisions.

Judge Hinton is a bold, natural, ardent, effective speaker, and a man of solemn convictions. "The force and earnestness of solemn convictions are the most irresistible things among men." Given the occasion and the subject, Judge Hinton never fails to catch the ear of his audience, to carry conviction to the minds of his hearers and to

move them to action—this is true eloquence, the science and art of persuasion. Naturalness and earnestness is the soul of true eloquence.

Judge Hinton was married Aug. 29, 1844, to Eliza Wilcox. Her father, Dr. Geo. Boone Wilcox, was a grandson of Squire Boone, who was a brother of Daniel Boone.

Judge Hinton is a Democrat of the strictest constructive school, a Christian, a kind, fond husband and father, a warm, true friend, one of Boone County's noblemen.

In sketching the biography of John Hinton, the mind lingeringly dwells upon the fair record of his life. Around his name and reputation cluster all the manly virtues, truth, candor, magnanimity and benevolence. Brave, firm, modest, noble, courteous, generous, patriotic, he is a man whom to know is a privilege, whom to honor is a pleasure.

As President of the present Board of Curators, Judge Hinton has proven himself "the right man in the right place."

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 028 308 332 9